

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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RENMIN RIBAO CITES U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UN ON UNSC MEETING

HK050622 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Report: "U.S. Ambassador to UN Believes Meeting Will Be Held as Scheduled"]

[Text] According to a REUTER report, U.S. Ambassador to the UN McHenry said on 31 November that despite Iran's decision not to participate in the UN Security Council meeting, he believed that the meeting would be held as scheduled.

In an NBC television program, McHenry said that Iran's decision was not a complete surprise to him.

The New York TIMES revealed that U.S. Secretary of State Vance had originally hoped that while Acting Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr was attending the UN Security Council meeting he would talk with Vance about the hostage problem. However, Iran's sudden decision to appoint Ghotbzadeh as foreign minister left this wish unfulfilled.

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

OW050200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 4 (XINHUA)--The Security Council today urgently calls on the Iranian Government to immediately release the personnel of the U.S. Embassy being held in Tehran, provide them with protection and allow them to leave the country.

This resolution adopted unanimously by the council expresses deep concern at the dangerous level of tension between Iran and the United States, which could have grave consequences for international peace and security and reaffirmed the solemn obligation of all states, parties to both the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations of 1961 and the Vienna convention on consular relations of 1963, to respect the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and the premises of their missions.

It further calls on the governments of Iran and the United States to take steps to resolve peacefully the remaining issues between them to their mutual satisfaction and urges them to exercise the utmost restraint in the prevailing situation.

It takes note of the letter dated 13 November 1979 from the foreign minister of Iran relative to the grievances of Iran.

The resolution requests the secretary-general to lend his good offices to the immediate implementation of this resolution and to take all appropriate measures to this end.

After the adoption of the resolution, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said he earnestly hoped that this unanimous decision of the council would provide the basis on which we may proceed towards a peaceful solution. He said, "I shall devote all my efforts to carrying it out as expeditiously and effectively as possible."

U.S. Ambassador Donald F. McHenry said that the United States has fully prepared to cooperate with the call of the Security Council for "the governments of Iran and the United States to take urgent steps to resolve peacefully the remaining issues between them."

## WALDHEIM STRESSES PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

OW031222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 2 (XINHUA)--The U.N. Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, has stressed a peaceful solution to the Iran-U.S. crisis. In his interview with the CBS TV "Face the Nation" program today, Kurt Waldheim said that U.N. resolution alone cannot solve the problem. "To solve in practical terms the problem, you have to negotiate. And that is exactly what we intend to do."

The U.N. secretary-general expressed the hope that the new Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, "would send a representative to the U.N. so that we can hopefully resume the direct contacts".

Referring to the holding of American hostages, Waldheim said that it "constitutes a violation of international law, of the Vienna convention on diplomatic immunity". The attitude of the Security Council meeting yesterday evening was unanimous, he said. "Everybody requests the immediate release of the American hostages...Of course, there was also support for looking into the allegations of the violation of human rights by the shah and his regime. But I think that we have a chance to make progress and to solve the problem through negotiations." He expressed his readiness to go to Tehran anytime "if and when I get assurance that such a trip is helpful, useful and I can get the release of the hostages."

Referring to the Iran-U.S. crisis in his interview with "ABC News' Issues and Answers" program, U.S. representative to the U.N. Donald McHenry said, "There are two different issues here. The first is the question of the release of the hostages. The second is a question of the Iranians' grievances and their efforts to seek redress of those grievances." "Our feeling, our position all along, has been that we are willing to even participate or facilitate those efforts to seek redress of grievances, but we cannot have that condition on the continued holding of diplomatic hostages," he noted.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department has issued a strong statement calling on Iran to allow a neutral observer to check on the condition of the American hostages in Tehran.

## LATIN AMERICAN UN REPRESENTATIVES CALL FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

OW040728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] United Nations, December 3 (XINHUA)--The Latin American group to the United Nations issued a special declaration today reiterating its unshakable affirmation of [the] international convention on diplomatic premises and personnel, and supporting the call of the president of the Security Council for the immediate release of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

The declaration was read out by Bolivian representative Sergio Palacios de Vizzio at the Security Council meeting this afternoon.

Five speakers at the meeting expressed support for the call on the Iranian authorities to release the American diplomatic personnel immediately made by speakers at previous meetings in the last two days.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

FINLAND, OTHER COUNTRIES CALL FOR RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

HK040911 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 79 p 5 HK

[Report based on 30 November XINHUA report from Beijing: "Finland, Other Countries Call on Iran To Release U.S. Hostages"]

[Text] On 28 November the Foreign Ministry of Finland, along with 12 other countries, called on the Iranian Government to "release immediately the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran," Western news agencies reported.

The other 12 countries which joined Finland in making this appeal were: Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Austria, Canada, Greece, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

WALDHEIM DEPLORES ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY IN TRIPOLI

OW031120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 2 (XINHUA)--Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in a statement released today "deeply deplored the attack against the United States Embassy in Tripoli."

He expressed the hope that "all necessary measures will be taken to avoid the recurrence of such violent acts."

FRG POLITICAL LEADERS ON GROMYKO VISIT, NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW281420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, November 27 (XINHUA)--Politicians of West German ruling and opposition parties still consider that NATO should make a decision to deploy more medium-range missiles after Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit to Bonn. During his stay in West Germany, Gromyko threatened that if NATO deployed new-type medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, this would undermine the base of negotiations on medium-range weapons between the Soviet Union and the West.

In an interview with correspondents of Nordeutscher Rundfunk, West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said yesterday: "Referring to Brezhnev's talk on October 6, I recently made public our welcome to certain factors in the talk. But we cannot agree to certain other factors. I stressed then that it was no good trying to threaten opponents at negotiation. After the visit (by Gromyko), I still see things in this way although other aspects of the visit are profitable."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, expressed the view on the same day that at the council of ministers scheduled for next month, NATO still should increase its armaments in accordance with the existing strategy and, at the same time, offer suggestions on disarmament to the Warsaw treaty organization. On Gromyko's speech, Genscher said implicitly: "As the West does not want to propose prerequisites for the negotiation, the other side should act in the same way."

Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, pointed out on the same day that it was not necessary to postpone or cancel the NATO decision to modernize its medium-range nuclear weapons because of the outcome of Gromyko's visit. The decision, he said, was a necessary prerequisite for the restoration of the balance of strength in Europe.

In his statement carried in NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG today, Manfred Woerner, chairman of the Defence Committee of Bundestag, said it would be too naive to think that the Soviet Union would cease its propaganda campaign after NATO made a decision. He thought that this was a trial to the seriousness of the NATO decision and the will power of the NATO member states. He said, "Speaking logically, militarily and politically, NATO should resolutely manufacture and deploy in Europe American medium-range weapons according to the planned figure. If we act in this way, I am sure that the Soviets, who may air their views on some specific problems, will come to the conference table."

## RENMIN RIBAO ON DEPLOYMENT OF NEW MISSILES IN WEST EUROPE

HK040559 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[RENMIN RIBAO report: "Why West Europe Wants to Deploy New Missiles?"]

[Text] Despite the Soviet diplomatic offensive of using a mixture of promises and threats, West European countries insist on reaching a decision on the deployment of new missiles at the North Atlantic council meeting to be held in mid-December. What is the reason?

According to AFP, the answer given by NATO officials is based on the fact that the Soviet Union has deployed SS-20 missiles in Europe which, with a range of 4,500 km, are capable of hitting targets throughout Europe, including ports where American troops can land--Bremen, West Germany; Rotterdam, the Netherlands; and Antwerp, Belgium--and NATO does not have any system capable of resisting a possible assault by the SS-20 missiles or any reliable force with which to launch a counterattack comparable to one by the SS-20's.

Therefore, NATO is planning to deploy in West Europe the new Pershing-II missiles with a range of 1,800 km and cruise missiles with a range of 2,400 km. In addition, NATO is planning to develop a second-generation counterattack missile capable of hitting targets at a greater distance to replace the Pershing-II missiles. The deployment of this kind of nuclear weapon serves a dual purpose. It will in part reduce West Europe's reliance on some short-range atomic weapons and also reduce the total number of nuclear warheads stored in Europe by NATO.

## WEST EUROPE UNION PRESIDENT WARNS OF SOVIET THREAT

OW041630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Paris, December 3 (XINHUA)--The Western European countries were urged today to be on the lookout for the rapid Soviet military buildup and efforts to make use of the troubles occurring in the world to expand its influence.

Issuing this warning while addressing the opening ceremony of a session of the assembly of the Western European Union, Kai Uwe von Hassel, president of the assembly, pointed out that militarily, "Western Europe has lost a greater part of its relative superiority over the past few years. The Soviet Union not only has achieved a strategic balance, but has succeeded in tilting it in its favour." He added, "The superiority of the Soviet Union's conventional forces has been growing all the time and her missile potential, too, is on the increase. There is no more balance to speak of."

Von Hassel went on to say, "The Soviet Union has exploited local conflicts with a view to undermining the security of the West. She is essentially aimed at shaking the foundations of Europe which represents the most vulnerable part of the world."



He also accused the Soviet Union of trying to obstruct the supply of raw materials, and energy in particular, to Western Europe so as to undermine the economic strength and defence capacity of the West.

Referring to detente, he said, "Detente can only be founded on a position of strength and unity. We can only ensure the effectiveness of detente from a position of strength which guarantees our security, because any weakness would expose us to menace the effect of which would be increased tension." Von Hassel said he believed that "making concessions in disarmament ineluctably leads to a new aggravation of imbalance."

#### LONDON CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA DEADLOCKED

OW040836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] London, December 3 (XINHUA)--The Rhodesia constitutional conference, now in its 13th week, became deadlocked once again today as a result of its failure to bridge the gap between Britain and the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front over cease-fire arrangements.

The Patriotic Front announced on the evening of November 30 that the cease-fire proposal put forward by Britain was unacceptable. A spokesman of the Patriotic Front pointed out that the differences between the two sides concerned the arrangements of the two opposing armed forces in Rhodesia and the strength and role of the Commonwealth force which is to monitor the cease-fire in the country.

Britain proposed that during the cease-fire, the forces of the Patriotic Front should assemble in 15 designated points while those of the Rhodesian authorities remain on their present bases. As to the monitoring force, Britain said it should be formed by Kenya, Britain, Fiji, Australia and New Zealand.

But the Patriotic Front opposes these arrangements. It has declared that its forces should be put on an equal footing with those of the Salisbury authorities. Its forces could go to the designated points, but the forces of the Salisbury authorities must first of all withdraw from their strategically placed bases. The Patriotic Front demands that the Rhodesian Air Force be disbanded and military aircraft grounded to ensure that they would not be able to attack the guerrillas. It insists that the monitoring force should also have troops from Nigeria, India, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guyana and Jamaica.

The delegation of the Rhodesian authorities agrees to the British proposal.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington who seems to get more and more impatient about the slow progress of the conference tonight gave the Patriotic Front another five days to agree to and negotiate the British cease-fire proposals. He declared that the full text of the independence constitution agreed in the first stage of the conference would be enacted within the next few days. It is speculated here that this means Britain is prepared to implement the Rhodesian settlement with or without the participation of the Patriotic Front.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

B 1

CARTER ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR REELECTION

OWO50256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 4 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter today formally announced his candidacy for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, marking the official opening of his re-election campaign. In a statement at the White House this afternoon, the President said his announcement of candidacy for the presidential re-election was made at "a somber time", when fifty Americans continue to be held captive in Iran. "The crisis precipitated by this unlawful and unprecedented act has demanded my closest attention since the moment it began," he said.

He said he would have preferred to postpone the announcement until another time. However, election laws in the United States require formal declarations of candidacy within the next few days. He therefore formally asked the Democratic Party to renominate him and Walter Mondale to be candidates respectively for president and vice president in next year's election.

The President noted that in the 1980's, the United States will meet "even the most serious challenges" and "difficult times". He asked the American people to face up to "the truth": There is no longer such a thing as cheap energy; the United States cannot wish its way out of inflation; it cannot spend its way out of every problem and "we cannot have peace without a strong defense".

"The problems we face are very difficult. There are no easy solutions, and I promise none," the President stated.

It is generally viewed here that the presidential nomination in the Democratic Party will be fought for mainly between Carter and Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Kennedy and California Governor Edmund G. Brown officially announced their candidacies for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination early last month. Kennedy has made a coast-to-coast trip in the country to intensify his campaign since he formally entered into the race.

It is believed here that President Carter's announcement today will heighten the level of contention between him and Kennedy, which will become even more intense during the primaries to begin in New Hampshire next February and reach its climax at the Democratic convention scheduled next August in New York City.

KITTY HAWK, 5 OTHER SHIPS ARRIVE IN ARABIAN SEA

OWO50942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA)--The U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and five escorting ships have arrived in the Arabian Sea "in the general vicinity" of another U.S. aircraft carrier task force headed by the carrier Midway, according to reports from Washington today. This reportedly places the two powerful task forces, carrying a total of more than 135 planes, within reach of the entrance to the Persian gulf.



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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

The 81,000-ton Kitty Hawk was sent on President Jimmy Carter's orders from the Philippines to underscore U.S. Government warnings of possible retaliation against Iran if any of the 50 American hostages held in Theran is harmed.

Meanwhile, the U.S. naval vessels in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf have been reportedly observed by Soviet and occasionally by Iranian military patrol planes.

#### XINHUA INTERVIEWS U.S. CITY PLANNERS IN BEIJING

OWO41519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--Professor Harvey Perloff, dean of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of California University, has described the city of Beijing as "a combination of the very new and the very old". "It has so much history" and "it's a very new city as so much has been built in the last 30 years", he said in an interview with XINHUA.

He is currently visiting Beijing at the head of a delegation of American city planners. The delegation arrived in Beijing on November 28 and is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow.

Professor Perloff said what he had seen in Beijing was "very heartening". From the meetings and discussions he took part in, he concluded that "the city planners understand the problems very well and they are working on it."

Professor Arthur Solomon of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, director of the Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies, noted the progress Beijing had made in residential construction. "A few years ago you were only building one million square metres per year. This year you were already building three million square metres," he said. "With that kind of construction record plus your plan to reduce the population... I'll be very optimistic that you'll begin to meet your housing shortages."

The American visitors showed particular interest in Beijing's neighbourhood work and suggested improvements in road management.

Yesterday they visited Qinghua University, where Professor Hou Renzhi told them about the ancient history of Beijing. The university presented them with two maps on the layout of ancient Beijing during the Yuan (1271-1368) and Ming (1368-1644) Dynasties.

At a meeting with Zhao Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Beijing Revolutionary Committee, Professor Perloff expressed the hope for further exchanges between Americans and Chinese at professional level.

#### U.S. PUBLISHING FIRM HOLDS EXHIBITION IN BEIJING, OTHER CITIES

OWO41620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--An exhibition of 950 books and 50 journals put out by the publishing firm of John Wiley and Sons, Inc. of the U.S.A. was visited by more than 300 people following its opening here this afternoon.

From tomorrow the two-week exhibition will be shown simultaneously in the cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Fuzhou, Changsha, Hefei and Chongqing. The exhibits in Beijing will be shown in the city of Wuhan later.

This is the first book exhibition held by an American publisher in China. It is the largest exhibit by the 172-year-old Wiley publications ever assembled for a single country exhibit outside the United States.

The exhibits are all recent titles selected from representative subject areas including the life sciences, physical sciences, applied sciences, engineering and technology, social sciences, business, fine arts, humanities, technical and occupational education, journals and encyclopedias.

In a speech at the opening ceremony, Mr. W. Bradford Wiley, chairman of John Wiley and Sons, Inc., expressed his willingness to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with Chinese publishers so as to support China's four modernizations.

Ding Bo, manager of China National Publications Import Corporation, acclaimed the high quality of the exhibition. He expressed belief that Chinese readers of various professions "will certainly feel interest in the exhibits."

After the ceremony, Mr. Bradford Wiley gave a reception during which he called for a toast to the strengthening of Sino-U.S. cultural exchange.

Among the visitors were Pu Tongxiu, vice-minister of education, leading personnel from various research institutes, colleges and universities, the chief librarians from the Beijing Library, the libraries of Beijing University, professors, physicians and engineers in various fields. Also present were U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON UPCOMING SENATE DEBATE ON SALT TREATY

HK040809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Xiao Xi: "An Acute Trial of Strength With the U.S. Senate"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Senate will shortly meet to discuss the SALT II treaty, before that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has spent 4 months debating the treaty to be submitted to the entire Senate for discussion and ratification. On 9 November the committee voted it out with 9 votes in favor and 6 votes against.

People are now concerned about the Senate ratification of this treaty. In President Carter's words, "Nothing is certain at this stage."

Government circles throughout the United States have extensively debated the issue of the U.S.-Soviet talks and the signing of the nuclear treaty. After the issue was referred to Congress, it was even more hotly debated in the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees. In the words of some Senators: "This is the biggest debate since the signing of the Versailles peace treaty after World War I," because it raised problems "involving the republic's survival or ruin" and an assessment of the question of "which way the United States is headed."

Judging from the pros and cons of the debate, those who were in favor of ratifying the treaty believed that signing the SALT II treaty could limit galloping military spending and reduce the huge U.S. expenditures for developing strategic arms. Otherwise, this would aggravate the arms race while the staggering military spending would be a severe drain on the U.S. economy which is now in the grips of a recession. They also hope the treaty will put an end to the fast expanding Soviet military power and maintain the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance of power. Therefore, they viewed the treaty as "conforming with our national interests" and as "an indispensable step toward peace."

The Senators who opposed the treaty's ratification agreed that the treaty would be more advantageous to the Soviet Union than the United States. The treaty lays down specific provisions for the sophisticated U.S. cruise missiles but leaves out Soviet SS-20 missiles and "Backfire" bombers as strategic weapons. This would put the United States at a disadvantage. Commenting on this, Senator Jackson said: In certain respects the treaty places too many restrictions on the United States while recognizing that the Soviet Union can expand its strategic capability and permitting it to gain an edge in certain key areas. Moreover, there were misgivings over the difficulty of checking on Soviet violations of treaty provisions and other deceptive practices. There was general belief that the treaty could in no way stop the nuclear arms race, particularly the Soviet push to gain nuclear superiority.

The clash of differing views in the U.S. Senate has in fact demonstrated that two groups in the United States have for a long time hotly debated the question of Soviet strategy and that their arguments have gone beyond the Congress and spilled over into the whole country. To gain popular support, organizations have been begun to publish various documents and materials. Many opponents of the nuclear treaty are not so much concerned about the treaty itself, rather, they want to take advantage of the treaty ratification to force the government to increase its expenditures for national defense, thus strengthening the U.S. nuclear capability to counter Soviet superiority. Many others have attempted to use the treaty as a lever against Soviet global expansion. It was suggested that the treaty ratification be linked with problems related to Soviet aggressive activities in Africa and the withdrawal of Soviet troops in Cuba. In the Senate debate therefore there were strong moves for strengthening U.S. national defense and building a powerful national defense position. Senators led by Sam Nunn, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, proposed a 5 percent increase for the current national defense budget. If this was not accepted, they declared, they would not vote for the Senate ratification of the treaty.

To secure Senate approval of the treaty, the Carter administration adopted appropriate measures, such as messages, signed by Carter himself, to the 100 Senators asking them to ratify the treaty after it was signed by the two countries. This was followed by a concerted effort initiated by Carter, Secretary of State Vance and Defense Minister Brown through the mass media, aimed at appealing to Congress and all circles in the country to work together for the ratification of the treaty. At the same time, the Carter administration pledged a 3 percent increase for the defense budget, with allowances for further increases where necessary. To narrow the ICBM gap, the Carter administration would go ahead producing, in a trial basis, new and more maneuverable MX missiles, with a view to modernizing nuclear weapons for use in the European battle zone and so forth. These measures were obviously intended to pacify the Senate furor.

To protect its own interests, the Soviet Union which has benefited from the SALT II treaty talks, has alternately applied soft and tough tactics in dealing with the United States. On the one hand, Soviet propagandists denounced those U.S. Senators who opposed the treaty; on the other hand, the Kremlin adopted certain gestures aimed at easing public sentiment in the United States. Soviet leaders including Brezhnev and Kosygin were reported to have greeted the U.S. Senate delegation on a visit to Moscow, "tacitly agreeing" to certain proposals put forward by the Senators with regard to the nuclear treaty. When the Senate fumed over the recent disclosure of a Soviet combat regiment in Cuba, Moscow promptly exercised some restraint to appease the Senators in the hope that the nuclear treaty would be ratified at an early date.



## BAYBAKOV REPORTS TO SUPREME SOVIET ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW012222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1641 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov--In the report on the draft of the 1980 national economic plan and the fulfillment of the 1979 national economic plan delivered at the conference of the Supreme Soviet on 28 November, Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, admitted that Soviet national revenues this year are expected to increase only by 1.9 percent, far less than the increase of 4.3 percent specified in the national economic plan.

Baybakov went on to say that industrial output value is expected to increase by 3.6 percent against a planned 5.7 percent. Investments in agriculture during the first 4 years of the 10th 5-year plan reached 136 billion roubles, exceeding the targets specified in the plan, but the amount of grain harvested this year sharply declined by 58 million tons compared to last year.

Baybakov also said: "Production targets for rolled steel, coal, petroleum, mineral fertilizer, synthetic resins and plastics, some nonferrous metals, paper and other important industrial products specified in the 1979 national economic plan will not be fulfilled." "The annual production targets for a series of consumer goods have not been completely fulfilled. This will create certain difficulties in satisfying the rising needs of the people." In analyzing the reasons for the slow economic development this year, he said: "Shortcomings in organizing labor and production and in making use of production funds and facilities and backwardness in trial-producing new products and planning the utilization of advanced technology have caused adverse effects in fulfilling the task of elevating productivity in 1979 and certain targets in regard to raising production efficiency. This has, in the last analysis, affected the speed of increasing the national income.

On the 1980 national economic plan, Baybakov said: The national revenues used by the Soviet Union in consumption and accumulation will increase by 4 percent, industrial output value by 4.5 percent and agricultural output value by 8.8 percent compared to 1979, which was a lean year itself.

Western news agencies believe that Baybakov's report is "the gloomiest Soviet economic report for any year since the end of the World War II." "Basic production targets for the current 5-year plan have not been fulfilled." "The report has lowered the Soviet 1980 plan for economic development."

In his report on the draft of the 1980 national budget and the 1978 final accounting for the state, Garbuzov, Soviet minister of finance, said: According to the 1980 budget, national revenues will be 284.6 billion roubles, and expenditures will be 284.4 billion roubles, which includes expenditures for national defense amounting to 17.1 billion roubles.

REUTER pointed out: The defense budget announced by the Soviet Union is merely "symbolic." "It only accounts for a small portion of actual military expenditures, which are much higher than this figure." This news agency also pointed out: Garbuzov said that military expenditures are being curtailed, while Soviet national defense is being strengthened. However, it did not elaborate on how the Soviet Union could do this.

## JAPAN'S PRIME MINISTER OHIRA BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA

## Departure From Tokyo

OW050204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 5 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira left here this morning by special plane for Beijing for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The prime minister was accompanied on the tour by his wife Shigeko Ohira, Minister of Foreign Affairs Saburo Okita, and advisor Susumu Nikaido, as well as officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and International Trade and Industry, and the Economic Planning Agency. He was also accompanied on the tour by Diet members Tsutomu Hata, Motoharu Arima, Hisao Horinouchi, Yukihiro Ikeda, Takayoshi Takahashi and others.

Seeing the prime minister off at the airport were Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito, who is also acting prime minister, Eiichi Nishimura, vice president, Yoshio Sakurachi, secretary general, Shintaro Abe, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, and Zenko Suzuki, chairman of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party; and Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Keiji Shoji, who is also acting foreign minister; as well as former Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. Also present at the airport were Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, and Seiji Kaya, president of the Japan-China Association. Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to Japan were also present.

The special plane took off at 9:30 a.m. (local time). Before ascending the plane, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira shook hands with those present, who offered good wishes for a full success in his China visit.

## Arrival in Beijing

OW051008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0956 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and his wife Shigeko Ohira received a rousing welcome at Beijing Airport today as they arrived for a five-day official visit to China. It is expected that the visit, which has been long awaited by the Chinese and Japanese peoples, will contribute much to friendship and co-operation between the two countries in the 1980s.

Premier Hua Guofeng was among those waiting to greet Prime Minister Ohira, who is making his third visit to China, and accompanied him to the state guest house in the same car.

The entourage of Prime Minister Ohira includes Minister of Foreign Affairs Saburo Okita, advisor and member of the House of Representatives Susumu Nikaido, Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida and Mrs. Yoshida (already in Beijing), Deputy Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat Koichi Kato, members of the House of Representatives Tsutomu Hata, Motoharu Arima, Hisao Horinouchi and Yukihiro Ikeda, member of the House of Councillors Takayoshi Takahashi, deputy vice-minister of foreign affairs, Yasue Katori, and director-general of the Asian Affairs Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kensuke Yanagiya.

Also present at the airport to welcome the Japanese guests were Gu Mu and Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife He Liliang, Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, Fu Hao, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and his wife Jiao Ling.

The airport was decorated for the occasion with the national flags of China and Japan. A military band played the national anthems of the two countries at the welcoming ceremony. Accompanied by Premier Hua, Prime Minister Ohira reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Prime Minister Ohira's motorcade, flanked by outriders, was greeted by Chinese crowds as it drove to the guest house where Prime Minister and Mrs. Ohira will stay.

Today, the main thoroughfares in the city proper were decorated with bunting and welcoming streamers hung over the streets, red lanterns on Tiananmen and Chinese and Japanese national flags flying on lamp-posts in the heart of the city to mark the occasion of Prime Minister Ohira's visit.

#### Initial Talk With Hua

OW051011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing Dec 5 KYODO--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng told his Japanese counterpart Masayoshi Ohira Wednesday that he wants closer partnership in the joint development of Chinese natural resources, a Japanese source accompanying Ohira disclosed. Hua stressed the importance of more Sino-Japanese cooperation in this field while mentioning a bilateral government-level basic agreement on the joint development of oil resources in the Boahi Bay, which is to be signed here Thursday.

The Chinese Premier also touched on three cases of Sino-Japanese private-level joint coal development now under negotiations, the Japanese source said. China wants many more joint development projects for natural resources in China, Hua stressed.

The sources said Hua made these remarks to Ohira in a car on their way from Beijing Airport to the guest house. Ohira and his party arrived here earlier in the day for an official visit.

During their talks in the car, the two leaders agreed in principle that China's natural resources and Japan's technology supplement each other, the sources said. Hua particularly mentioned that, considering the current Iranian and other Middle East situations, the close relations between China and Japan are becoming more important for Japan. In this context, Hua expressed a strong desire for increased Sino-Japanese partnership in jointly developing Chinese natural resources, the source said.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW050653 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

["Text" of 5 December RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Warmly Welcome Japanese Prime Minister Ohira's Visit to China"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira is scheduled to arrive in Beijing today on a 5-day official visit to our country at the invitation of our Government.



Prime Minister Ohira is a farsighted statesman who helped open the road to normalization of relations between China and Japan and is an old friend of the Chinese people. This time, he is visiting China in his capacity as prime minister and will conduct discussions with our leaders on international issues of common concern as well as on the further strengthening of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation. His visit certainly will write an uncommon chapter in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations.

The world will soon enter into the 1980's. In recalling the past and looking forward to the future, we are filled with confidence for the bright prospect of Sino-Japanese relations. Following the normalization of relations in the autumn of 1972, Sino-Japanese relations, through the mutual efforts of the two countries and peoples, have entered into a new stage which can be described as "an everlasting friendship between two neighbors which are separated only by a narrow strip of water." The road to existing good-neighborly and cooperative relations has greatly broadened since the conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty between the two countries and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to Japan in 1978.

Though China and Japan have different social systems, their friendship can be traced back to ancient times and the two countries have successfully cooperated in a wide range of fields to help each other on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. It has been proved that to strengthen their friendship and cooperation not only accords with the fundamental interests of the two countries and people but also favors peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. In a recent speech about the forthcoming visit to China, Prime Minister Ohira said that his mission is to "open a solid road for Japanese-Chinese relations in the 1980's. This reflects the common desire of the nearly 1,100 million Chinese and Japanese people to live in friendship from generation to generation.

Both the Chinese and Japanese people wish to have a peaceful international environment in which to build up and develop their countries. Contrary to such wishes, however, the present-day world, far from being tranquil, is threatened with growing turbulence as strategic arrangements are increased in pursuit of hegemony. The situation in Asia and the Pacific region is not calm either, as developments in Indochina, in particular, cannot but arouse grave concern.

China's persistent opposition to hegemonism in international affairs aims not only at safeguarding her own independence and security, but also at postponing the outbreak of a new world war and defending peace and stability in Asia, the Pacific region and the rest of the world. This stand is bound to be understood and supported by the people of Japan as the international situation develops.

A bridge of friendship and cooperation has been built between China and Japan, and the way to good neighborly relations is clear. Prime Minister Ohira's visit will certainly lay more solid foundations for Sino-Japanese relations during the 1980's and beyond.

#### BRIEFS

FILM FESTIVAL IN JAPAN--Tokyo, 30 Nov--The third Chinese film festival closed in Japan today after 2 weeks show. Six Chinese films, including "From Slave to General" and "Little Flowers", were shown here and in Kobe during the festival to a total of 20,000 spectators. Many of them had never seen any Chinese film before. A Chinese film delegation headed by Chen Bo and with Zhao Dan as its deputy leader attended the opening ceremony of the festival on invitation. It visited establishments of major Japanese film studios and had discussions with Japanese friends of film circles. Before leaving Japan for home yesterday, Chen Bo held a cocktail party to thank Japanese friends for their hospitality. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

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PRC MILITARY DELEGATION EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR THAILAND

Meeting With Officials

OW042000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 4 (XINHUA)--In face of the present situation in Southeast Asia, Thailand and China must further strengthen cooperation between the two peoples and two armies, said General Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister in charge of the Thai National Security Council and supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, when meeting the visiting Chinese military friendship delegation here today. The 13-member Chinese delegation led by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Liberation Army Wang Shangrong arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit to Thailand.

Wang Shangrong said that frequent contacts between China and Thailand will not only promote their friendship but also be of great significance to the maintenance of peace in Asia. He praised Thailand for its efforts to safeguard the country's sovereignty and security. China will always stand on the side of Thailand no matter what might happen, he stressed.

Present on the occasion were Acm Krasae Indratna, deputy supreme commander of the armed forces, Thuangthong Suwannathat, deputy chief of staff of the armed forces, and other Thai senior officers. Prem Tinsulanon, minister of defence, Kawi Singha, deputy minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Thai Royal Navy, and Phaniang Kantarat, deputy minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Thai Royal Air Force, today received the delegation respectively.

Banquet With Military Leaders

OW050526 Beijing XINHUA in English 0500 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 4 (XINHUA)--"The situation in Thailand's eastern border areas fills one with worry so the armed forces must be well prepared," said General Soem Na Nakorn, deputy prime minister in charge of the Thai National Security Council and supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces. Speaking at a banquet he gave here this evening in honour of a Chinese military friendship delegation led by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wang Shangrong, General Soem Na Nakorn said that the people of China and Thailand have always lived harmoniously and cooperated in all fields. The general wished more contacts and exchange of visits between the armies of the two countries.

Wang Shangrong said that China "resolutely support the positive measures taken by Thailand and other ASEAN countries to defend their independence and maintain peace and security in the region. "If Thailand and other ASEAN countries were invaded by outside forces, the Chinese Government and people will resolutely side with them," he declared. [quotes as received] Many top military leaders of Thailand were present at the banquet.

PRC PUBLIC SECURITY DELEGATION LEAVES THAILAND FOR HOME

OW050940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Bangkok, December 5 (XINHUA)--The Chinese public security ministry delegation headed by Vice-Minister Lu Jianguang left here for home today after its two-week visit to Thailand. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Thai Director-General of Police Montchai Phankongchuen, other high-ranking Thai police officers and Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Weilin.

XINHUA REPORTS EEC SUMMIT STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA

OW011646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] London, November 30 (XINHUA)--Leaders of the nine member states of the European Economic Community (EEC) today expressed concern over the situation in Kampuchea and called on all sides concerned to ensure that international relief supplies can reach the Kampuchean refugees, according to a report from Dublin.

In a statement on the Kampuchean question issued at the end of the two-day summit of the EEC points to "the urgent need to ensure that international efforts to bring humanitarian relief to those in need in Kampuchea and to Kampuchean refugees in Thailand will be fully effective." The statement appeals in particular to "the parties most directly concerned" to ensure that humanitarian relief will reach those in need.

"A solution of the wider problems which confront Kampuchea should be based on an independent and neutral Kampuchea with a genuinely representative government, free from any foreign military presence and maintaining friendly relations with all the countries of the region," the statement notes.

EEC FAILS TO AGREE ON UK BUDGETARY DEMAND

OW011621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] London, November 30 (XINHUA)--Heads of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community have failed to reach an agreement at its two-day summit meeting on Britain's demand for a cut in its contributions to the EEC budget, according to reports from Dublin. The summit which ended today decided to hold a special meeting next February to discuss the problem.

The EEC budget is contributed by the member countries from their taxes on agricultural produce imported from non-member countries, tariffs on other goods and allocation in accordance with their gross national product.

Britain has been contributing much more money to the EEC budget because of its large volumes of trade with non-member countries, particularly in agricultural produce, while it gets back little from the EEC since some 70 per cent of the EEC budget is used for agriculture. As a result, Britain has been the main net contributor in the EEC. It was estimated that Britain will pay more than 1,000 million pounds in its net payment to the EEC budget next year. Britain regards itself as a poor country in the EEC with an average per capita income only a little higher than that of Ireland and Italy, but it contributes more than any other EEC members. Hence successive British governments have asked for a cut in its share in the EEC budget.

Before the summit, the EEC Commission put forward a compromise of a rebate of 350 million pounds and an unspecified amount of further aid to Britain. But Britain refused the proposal, demanding "a broad balance" between what it pays to the EEC and what it gets back.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the summit yesterday that the present situation was "inequitable and unacceptable". "We should find it difficult to explain to our people if we do not succeed in remedying our problem," she added. As the eight other member countries did not agree with Britain's claim for "a broad balance", the summit meeting decided to hold further discussions on this problem next February.



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PRC-UK RAILROAD AGREEMENT SIGNED IN LONDON

OW300306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] London, November 29 (XINHUA)--An arrangement on railway scientific and technical cooperation between China and Britain was signed here today. Chinese Minister of Railways Guo Weicheng and British Minister of Transport Norman Fowler put their signatures to the arrangement.

The Chinese minister is at [the] head of a railway delegation. The delegation has since its arrival on November 14 visited industrial cities including Leeds, Birmingham and Derby, and seen a wide range of technology, equipment and research work in the railway field. The Chinese delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS FRENCH SOCIAL SCIENCE GROUP

OW111332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here this morning with the social sciences' delegation from France led by Jean Batbedat. The delegation is made up of well-known economists, lawyers and historians. They arrived in China on October 31 for the promotion of scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries.

The Chinese vice-premier said to the guests, "We have much to learn from France in developing China's economy, in spite of the different social systems between the two countries. There are broad prospects of cooperation in both politics and economy."

Present were Mei Yi, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Wang Guangmei, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Also present was Charge d'Affaires ad interim Claude Martin.

Ji PENGFEI PETES FRENCH CP (M-L) DELEGATION

OW031536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France met here this evening with Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The delegation is led by Alain Castan, member of the Secretariat and of the Political Bureau of the French party's Central Committee.

They had a cordial conversation. The meeting was followed by a banquet hosted by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei in honour of the French delegation. Feng Xuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was among those present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG RESEARCH MINISTER'S VISIT

Signing of Cooperation Accords

OW201607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--China and West Germany signed a summary of talks and two protocols on scientific cooperation here this afternoon.

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The talks were held between the Chinese minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany. The two protocols were concluded on cooperation in research in raw and semi-finished materials and a joint investigation of energy resources.

Fang Yi, vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Volker Hauff, West German minister of research and technology affixed their signatures to the three instruments.

Minister Hauff also signed protocols with Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry, Sun Daguang, minister of geology, and Song Zhenming, minister of petroleum industry, respectively on the joint study of mining, ore dressing and smelting, on joint prospecting of hydrocarbon in the western part of the East China Sea by using isotopic geochemical techniques, and on joint surveying of oil or gas reserves in China's Linyi Basin.

Return Banquet

OW201609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Hauff gave a return banquet here this evening.

Among those attending were Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry, Song Zhenming, minister of petroleum industry, and Sun Daguang, minister of geology.

West German Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert, Mrs. Wickert and members of Minister Hauff's party were present.

Minister Hauff and Vice-Premier Fang Yi proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

Yesterday, Minister Hauff conferred with Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ke, Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang and Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Li Chang.

During the past two days, the West German guests visited the Institute of Acoustics and the Institute of High Energy Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Research Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

Activities in Shanghai

OW251726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, November 25 (XINHUA)--Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Hauff and their party ended their four-day visit to Shanghai and left by air today for the ancient capital city of Xian. They were accompanied by Zhao Dongwan, vice-chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Arriving here from Beijing the evening of November 21, they were met and entertained at a banquet given by Peng Chong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The West German Ambassador Erwin Wickert and Mrs. Wickert were present on both occasions.

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In his toast at the banquet, Chairman Peng Chong pointed out that many departments in Shanghai now had close relations with West Germany. Some were discussing economic cooperation and others were engaged in joint scientific and technical research. Chinese students had been going to the Federal Republic while West German specialists were arriving to work in China. He visualized a broadening of friendly cooperation and exchanges in the scientific, technical, economic, trading and cultural fields between Shanghai and West Germany.

Minister Hauff replied that like the designer of a bridge, he would exert himself to build a bridge of friendship between the Federal Republic of Germany and China.

On November 22 Minister and Mrs. Hauff inspected the physics and foreign languages departments of Tongji University. During a welcoming meeting held by the university, Minister Hauff announced that the foundation of the Volkswagen automobile plant in West Germany would donate one million marks to enable the university to build a solid state physics laboratory. He handed over the certificate of presentation to Li Guohao, president of the university, at the meeting. Other speakers at the meeting were President Li Guohao and Vice-Minister of Education Yang Yunyu who came specially for the occasion.

While in Shanghai, the West German guests visited factories, schools, hospitals, a museum and the Temple of Yufu (Jade Buddha). They also made a special trip to the nearby Changzhou City.

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION LEAVES LUXEMBOURG FOR NETHERLANDS

OW011410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, November 30 (XINHUA)--The Chinese women's delegation would up a friendly visit to Luxembourg and left for the Netherlands today, according to a report reaching here.

The delegation, headed by Mayenur, vice-chairman of the Chinese National Women's Federation and chairman of the Women's Federation of Xinjiang Autonomous Region, arrived in Luxembourg on November 27 at the invitation of the Luxembourg-China Association.

During their visit, the Chinese guests met with female members of the Chamber of Deputies and leaders of the National Council of Women of Luxembourg. They exchanged experience in their work. They also visited a number of schools, hospitals, factories and social welfare facilities in the country.

DENG YINGCHAO ATTENDS BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR DUTCH FILM DIRECTOR

OW181943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--Internationally-known Dutch film director, Joris Ivens, celebrated his 81st birthday at a reception here this evening complete with longevity noodles and peach-shaped steamed buns.

The reception was arranged by the Ministry of Culture and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Among the 120 people attending was Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. She extended hearty congratulations to Director Ivens and French film actress Marceline Loridan and wished them good health.



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DENG XIAOPING MEETS DUTCH FILM DIRECTOR, FRENCH ACTRESS

OW031529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this morning met with the Dutch film director Joris Ivens and French film actress Marceline Loridan. The eighty-one-year-old world famous film director has long-associations with the Chinese people. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping thanked Joris Ivens and Marceline Loridan for their outstanding efforts in the use of the film to spread better understanding of China.

Present at the meeting were Huang Zhen, Chinese minister of culture, and Wang Lanxi and Situ Huimin, vice-ministers of culture.

SHANGHAI DELEGATION VISITS ROTTERDAM, SIGNS AMITY PACT

OW240322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Hague, November 23 (XINHUA)--Shanghai and Rotterdam, the biggest port cities of China and the Netherlands, established friendship-city relations today. An agreement to this effect was signed by Mayor of Rotterdam Andre van der Louw and Zhong Min, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and head of the Shanghai friendship delegation now visiting Rotterdam.

The agreement says that the step was taken "with a view to promoting closer contacts and mutual understanding between the Dutch and Chinese peoples and further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two cities". Extensive bilateral exchanges and cooperation, supported by foreign ministries of both countries, will be advanced.

Rotterdam is a southwestern port city in Netherlands with a population of one million. It is also the world's largest seaport city known as "the gateway to Europe". Shanghai, China's biggest port city, has a population of over ten million.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINO-BELGIUM COOPERATION ACCORD

Discussion by XINHUA Correspondent

OW261632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[By XINHUA Correspondent Yao Datian]

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--An agreement and two protocols on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between China and Belgium were concluded during the first leg of Belgian Vice-Premier Willy Claes's tour of China. The two sides also reached agreement that Belgium provide China with loans to expand trade between the two countries.

The signing of these agreements marked a new stage of development in the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, which has already registered marked progress over the past two years (volume of trade in 1978 increased 17 percent over 1977 and in the first nine months of this year it exceeded last year's total).

Cooperative projects covered by the newly-signed agreements and protocols include:

Two sets of 300,000 kilowatt power plants to be imported by China from Belgium;

Instruments exchanged between the two sides for a 30-year agreement for the Belgian Government to provide the Chinese Government with interest-free loans. The agreement stipulates that a yearly-loan from 1980 to 1982 will be 300 million Belgian francs (10.3 million U.S. dollars) which will be used to cover part of the cost of the power plants;

Belgian banks will make a loan of 5,000 million Belgian francs (2,420 U.S. dollars) to the Bank of China to be used to buy goods from Belgium.

During his stay in Beijing Vice-Premier Claes met with a number of Chinese leaders, all of whom stressed the importance they attached to cooperation with Belgium and with Europe as a whole.

Premier Hua spoke of China's wish to see a "united and strong Europe", adding that Europe also wanted a prosperous China. "Our fundamental interests are identical," he said at a meeting with the Belgian delegation prior to the signing of the agreements at the Great Hall of the People on November 23.

Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang spoke of the important role played by the Belgian port of Antwerp in China's export drive in Europe.

Sino-Belgian cooperation in the fields of coal mining and the exploitation of non-ferrous metals have been discussed during the vice-premier's visit. Mr. Claes expressed Belgium's willingness to export technology and also invited a study delegation from the coal industry to visit Belgium. A number of Belgian study delegations have visited Chinese non-ferrous metal mines. Mr. Claes has said that he hoped agreements on cooperation in this field would be reached soon.

At a meeting with science Minister Fang Yi, Vice-Premier Claes discussed other kinds of technical and scientific cooperation including exchange programmes for scholars and postgraduate students.

The trade agreement signed last year between China and the European Economic Community, which gave reciprocal most-favoured-nation status for tariffs and trade balance, has opened up the way for the increase in trade between Belgium and China. Under the agreement China pledged to import more from the EEC and the EEC to gradually relax its restrictions on imports from China.

During the current visit a major topic of discussion has been ways of diversifying China's exports to Belgium and of matching supply with demand.

It has been agreed that China will hold an international fair in Ghent, Belgium.

#### AFP Report

OW231603 Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Nov 23 (AFP)--China and Belgium today signed a five-year agreement on the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation and an accord on credits worth 5,000 million Belgian francs (about 170 million dollars).

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Belgian Vice-Premier Willy Claes told a press conference here that the agreement would permit broader co-operation between the two countries, adding that "important progress" had been made in bilateral talks on various industrial projects.

Mr Claes quoted Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi as saying that China was not interested in contracts ruling out military applications, and he added that Chinese officials were particularly interested in the problems of nuclear technology and the treatment of nuclear waste. Mr Claes indicated that China had not abandoned plans to co-operate with foreign firms in the nuclear energy field, as was thought after China dropped plans to buy two nuclear power plants from the French Framatome Company.

Mr Claes predicted a "concrete outcome" in the near future on the construction of conventional power stations, the extraction of non-ferrous minerals, mainly zinc and lead, telecommunications and the construction of port facilities. He also said that drilling for oil was one of the main sectors of co-operation between the two countries.

The loan, organised by a consortium of Belgian banks with the Bank of China, was for five years at 7.5 per cent interest, Mr Claes added.

He said a Belgian scientific mission headed by the minister for scientific research would visit China in May next year and King Baudouin would make an official visit to China sometime next year.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS SWISS STRING QUARTET PERFORMANCE

OW171750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--A string quartet from Bern, Switzerland, delighted an audience of well over 1,000 with chamber music pieces by Mozart, Brahms and Beethoven at its Chinese premiere here this evening.

Vice-Premier Wang Zhen, who attended the concert, had a cordial meeting with cellist Walter Grimmer, violinists Alexander van Wijnkoop and Christine Ragaz, and violist Henrik Crafoord during the intermission.

The Chinese vice-premier paid tribute to the quartet for their excellent performance. "You have set an example for Chinese musicians and given them great encouragement," he said.

Among the audience were Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of culture, and Werner Sigg, ambassador of Switzerland to China.

The Swiss musicians arrived here on November 15 and were entertained at a banquet given by the Ministry of Culture yesterday. They will give two concerts each in Beijing, Shanghai and Kunming during their two-week long tour of China.

YAO YILIN MEETS AUSTRIAN BANKERS, INDUSTRIALISTS

OW231345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin this morning met with a delegation from the Organization for International Economic Relations, led by Dr. Fritz Bock, chairman of the organization and former deputy prime minister of Austria. The delegation is representing leading Austrian bankers and industrialists.

Vice-Premier Yao and the visitors discussed the possibilities for expanding trade and economic cooperation between China and Austria. They agreed that there were favourable conditions for an increase in trade and that new avenues could be opened up for economic cooperation.

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Austrian Ambassador to China Wilfried Gredler attended the meeting. Also present was Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER AT EXHIBITION ON PRC-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

OW281236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Vienna, November 27 (XINHUA)--An exhibition on the 400-year history of relations between Austria and China opened in the Applied Art Museum here today.

Guenther Haiden, Austrian minister of agriculture and forestry, presided at the opening ceremony. More than 400 visitors saw 300 pictures and other articles on display at the exhibition. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Applied Art Museum and the Austrian Council for the Promotion of Friendship and Culture Between Austria and China.

CHINESE JURIST DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

OW020852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Vienna, December 1 (XINHUA)--A Chinese jurist delegation led by Professor Han Yutong left here today for home after concluding its 20-day visit in Austria.

The Chinese jurists had discussions with their Austrian colleagues about private, civil and penal codes. The Chinese guests visited local courts, prisons and a bailiff school.

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has received the visiting Chinese jurists.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER PRAISES HUA'S VISIT TO ITALY

OW031128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Rome, December 2 (XINHUA)--The successful visit to Italy by Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng "has opened a new chapter in relations between China and Italy," Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, said to XINHUA in an interview today. "Premier Hua's visit was extremely important," he added.

Talking of the foreign policies of China and Italy, he noted that Italy and China were peace-loving countries. They were making efforts to establish a lasting and stable peace.

Craxi condemned Vietnam for its invasion of Kampuchea. "Vietnam has no right," he said, "to call its troops a 'liberation army'. They are an 'army of oppression' and 'the Kampuchean people will never yield to the Vietnamese aggression.'" He said, "The fundamental way to settle the Kampuchean question is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

On the deployment of missiles in Western Europe, he said, "We don't want to hear beguiling words or a peace based on illusion and risk." "Peace should be guaranteed by a balance of force."

Earlier, Craxi made a report on his recent visit to China at a rally attended by 3,000 people. He reviewed the friendly relations between his party and China and praised, in particular, Chinese former Premier Zhou Enlai and Mr. Pietro Nenni, chairman of the Italian Socialist Party, for their contributions to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.



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GREEK PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO PRC

OW201936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Athens, November 20 (XINHUA)--"My visit to China is a very good one, useful talks were held and the Chinese people have made a deep impression on me," said Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis to correspondents upon his arrival at Athens airport this afternoon after his visit to China.

Karamanlis said, "First, my visit to China has enabled us to have direct and responsible exchanges of our views about the world situation". "Second, the visit has given us the opportunities to expound our views about the current world issues and especially the issues in our area." "Third, the visit has provided us with new and greater possibilities in the field of economic cooperation".

Meeting him at the airport were President of the Greek Parliament Konstandinos Papaspirou, Deputy Prime Minister K. Papakonstandinou, ministers and high-ranking officers. The Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Greece Sun Weiqi was present at the airport.

On his way back from China to Greece, the prime minister made a stop-over in India and visited Iraq.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PRC ECONOMIC GROUP

OW232134 Beijing XINHUA in English 2116 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Athens, November 23 (XINHUA)--Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios J. Rallis received here this morning the Chinese economic investigation group headed by Duan Yun, adviser of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade and vice-director of the State Planning Commission, and had a friendly conversation with them.

The foreign minister said that the recent visit to China by Greek Prime Minister K. Karamanlis and he himself has promoted mutually beneficial understanding between the two countries. He hoped that Greece and China will cooperate better in helping the Third World in its economic development.

The President of the Petrola International Ltd. Laitsis held a banquet last evening in honour of the Chinese group. At the banquet, Defence Minister Averof-Tositsas, on behalf of the Greek Government, expressed welcome to the Chinese guests.

The Chinese economic investigation group arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Greek Petrola International Ltd.

JI PENGFEI MEETS SPANISH JOURNALISTS AZCARATE, MULLOR

OW081552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei this afternoon met with Manuel Azcarate, editor-in-chief of the journal NUESTRA BANDERA of the Communist Party of Spain, and Angel Mullor, editor-in-chief of the Spanish party organ MUNDOS OBRERO.

During a friendly chat, the two sides hoped for increased exchanges so as to deepen mutual understanding and friendship.

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**NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS SPANISH AMITY ASSOCIATION DELEGATION**

OW200834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, held a talk here this morning with a 15-member delegation from the Spanish Association for Friendship With the Chinese People led by Felipe Manchon.

Members of the delegation represent various nationalities from political, economic, cultural, educational and press circles in different parts of Spain. The Spanish friendship association was founded in March 1978.

Present at the meeting were Zhu Ziqi, Standing Council member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Mr. Felipe de la Morena, Spanish ambassador to China.

**XU XIANGQIAN MEETS WITH TURKISH DELEGATION**

OW191236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian met here today with a delegation from Turkey's military academy. The delegation, led by General Bedrettin Demirel, has been in China for several days and was due to leave Beijing for Turkey this evening.

Vice-Premier Xu discussed international issues with the delegation and said it was of benefit to both China and Turkey to strengthen friendship between their peoples and armies. General Demirel said his delegation's visit was of great significance.

Present at the meeting were Xiao Ke, commandant of the Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Jia Ruoyu, deputy commandant, and Mr. Oktay Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to China.

Ambassador Cankardes gave a banquet yesterday evening to mark the delegation's visit. Commandant Xiao Ke was among his guests.

During their stay in China the Turks also visited Dalian and Shanghai.

**VICE PREMIER GU MU ATTENDS ICELANDIC CHOIR CONCERT**

OW151736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--The Reykjavik Male Voice Choir from Iceland gave an audience of more than 1,000 a delightful evening's entertainment at its first concert here today.

Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu attended the concert and met leader of the choir Rangnar Ingolfsson, choir's chairman Astvalour Magnusson, conductor Pall Pampichler Palsson and some of its members during the intermission. He praised the Icelandic singers' good performance. The vice-premier said that they had not only brought beautiful music to the Chinese people but also friendship. He said China would welcome more friends from Iceland. "More exchanges would help promote mutual-understanding and friendship," he added.

This evening the choir presented a programme of Icelandic folk songs including "Iceland", "Sailing Songs", "Blue Waves" and "Now, I Am Happy". American negro spiritual songs and songs by some European composers were heard in the second half of the concert.



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Chinese musicians expressed their appreciation for the choir's handling of the different parts, and for the quality of their vocal control. Soprano Sieglinde Kahman, tenor Sigurdur Bjornsson and bass H. Kjartansson won particular applause from the audience. The Icelanders also sang in Chinese the "Song of the Guerrillas", a Chinese patriotic song.

Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of culture, and Guo Xianrui, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended the concert.

The choir will tour Beijing, Changsha and Guangzhou.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU BRITISH GUESTS--Accompanied by (Jia Xianli), vice minister of chemical industry, a British chemical industry delegation recently visited Nanjing. On the evening of 12 November, Wang Bingshi, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, met and fated the delegation. During the banquet, Wang and his guests reviewed and discussed Sino-British friendly exchanges and the bright prospect of further promoting the two countries' friendly cooperation. The delegation visited the (Nanhua) chemical company, the Nanjing chemical industrial plant, the Nanjing plastics plant and toured scenic spots. Upon its arrival and departure, the British delegation was greeted and seen off by (Chen Bingliang), vice chairman of the provincial economic committee; and (Kong Bainin), deputy director of the provincial chemical industrial bureau. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW]

PRC-FRG ACADEMIC MEETING--The PRC-FRG nucleic acid protein academic discussion meeting was concluded in Shanghai on 1 November. During this 5-day meeting, scientists of the two countries, together with those from Canada, Denmark, Britain, Japan, Switzerland and the United States, exchanged their experiences and explorations in this field of science. Some 94 theses were read at the meeting. After the meeting, German scientists and others visited some scientific research institutes in Shanghai, where they made related academic reports. The scientists will also visit Hangzhou, Beijing and other places. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW]

TECHNOLOGY TO FRG--Hangzhou, 12 Nov--The Hangzhou oxygen-manufacturing machine plant, Zhejiang, has exported its patented technology for making the gauze used in the thin-gauze type regenerator to the (Lind) Company of the FRG. The first batch of technical data has been delivered in accordance with the contract. According to the contract signed this July, the Hangzhou plant will sell to the FRG company the whole set of technological data about the punching press and punching mold for manufacturing the gauze used in the thin-gauze type regenerator as well as four pieces of special equipment and six sets of molding tools. In addition, the Hangzhou plant will over the next 10 years supply parts and accessories for this equipment, as well as send specialists to the FRG company to help install and adjust the equipment and train the FRG company's personnel at the Hangzhou plant. An important component of the oxygen-making machine, the regenerator also is widely used by the petroleum, chemical, electronics, car-making, power machinery and aviation industries. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0151 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW]

## CHINESE PRESS CITES IRANIAN OFFICIALS, NOTES REFERENDUM

## RENMIN RIBAO Cites Bani Sadr

HK050715 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[2 December XINHUA report: "Former Acting Iranian Foreign Minister Discloses Serious Differences Among Iranian Leaders Over Handling of Iranian-U.S. Crisis"]

[Text] According to Western news agency reports, former Acting Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr said in a 1 December press conference with IZVESTIYA that he was forced to resign because he disagreed with Iran in its current approach to the American hostages.

He said: "The effort to have the United States exchange the shah for the release of the hostages will not produce results."

Bani Sadr revealed that there were serious differences among Iranian leaders over the handling of the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

Quoting Bani Sadr, an IZVESTIYA journalist said that if the United States condemned the shah as a criminal or returned to Iran the several million U.S. dollars deposited by him in U.S. banks, Iran would be willing to release the hostages.

Bani Sadr said: "The problem actually lies in our policy which has lead to an impasse."

The former acting Iranian foreign minister favored Iranian participation in the UN Security Council meeting to discuss the U.S.-Iranian problem. He expressed his disagreement with the interpretation of the Security Council as a U.S. tool and his disagreement with the policy of refusing to hold any talks with the U.S. Government. He said: "Therefore, it is senseless for me to remain in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with nothing to do."

## Qotbzadeh Interview

OW051000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0953 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, December 5 (XINHUA)--Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said yesterday that the Americans held hostage at the U.S. Embassy here since November 4 would definitely be put on trial for spying and would be judged personally by their student captors.

In an interview released by the official PARS NEWS AGENCY, the minister said that Iran had done all it could to defuse the crisis and that the next move was up to U.S. President Jimmy Carter. "America must now make the next move," the minister was quoted as saying. He said that Carter could personally snap the stalemate by returning the ex-shah of Iran, or at least instituting an investigation into the shah's vast wealth.

The minister added that he would ask for the arrest and trial of U.S. Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen and two other embassy officials now being held in protective custody at the Iranian Foreign Ministry if they left there. He pointed out Iran had already informed Moscow that "we do not want any Soviet interference in our internal affairs even in the event of an American military action."

## Beginning of Referendum Vote

OW021842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Tehran, December 2 (XINHUA)--Referendum on a new Iranian constitution began in Tehran and other parts of Iran this morning and will last until 6 p.m. tomorrow.

Over the last two days, a stream of messages from religious leaders were broadcast, asking the people to turn out for the voting. The general theme of the messages was that it was the religious duty of Moslems to cast positive votes for the new constitution.

Meanwhile, it was reported that some 20 political parties and groups as well as political and religious leaders of the Kurdish, Turkoman and Baluchi minorities had announced their boycott of the referendum. Ayatollah Khomeyni's office in Qom issued a statement this morning to the Kurds, Baluchis, Turkomans and "Sunni brothers", asking them to cast positive votes. The Sunnis were assured that "your demands, including your national and ethnic demands, like the demands of the rest of the strata of the country, are being kept in view."

#### Referendum Vote Ends

OWO41524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, December 3 (XINHUA)--A referendum to ratify the new constitution came to an end in Iran this afternoon. The returns will be made public before the end of this Moslem week (December 6).

According to the Iranian paper BAMDAD today, 25 million ballots had been distributed and 20,000 polling stations set up across the country. However, the paper did not mention the percentage of voters who turned out to cast their votes. Ayatollah Khomeyni was reported to have ridden in an armoured all-terrain vehicle to the polling station in Qom, south of Tehran, to cast his vote yesterday.

Supervisor of the Interior Ministry Hashemi Rafsanjani estimated today that more than 20 million people had voted in the referendum. In those areas where the referendum was boycotted, he added, it would be held again "in case security is revived".

Radio Iran confirmed today that in Azarbijan, Kurdistan, Sistan and Baluchestan, demonstrations were held against the referendum and there were some clashes. According to BAMDAD, demonstrators in Tabriz, capital of East Azarbijan Province, declared that they would not participate in the referendum unless Article 110 of the constitution concerning the authority of the leader is amended.

PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that an official in the governor's office in Sanandaj, capital of Kurdistan, said that it had been decided earlier not to hold the referendum in the Kurdish areas because of the special conditions prevailing there. A spokesman of the Kurdish Democratic Party announced in Sanandaj that the reason for the boycott was the trampling of the Kurdish people's legitimate right to self-determination. According to today's reports, 38 political parties and organizations have officially boycotted the referendum through their pamphlets and handbills which were distributed throughout the country.

#### SUDAN'S VICE PRESIDENT TRAVELS TO SHANGHAI

##### Departure From Beijing

OWO41306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, left here for Shanghai by special plane this afternoon at the head of the visiting Sudanese political and military delegation.



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They are accompanied by He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanhu and Tan Zhenwin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Li Ke, and leading members of other departments. A farewell ceremony was held. After the military band played the national anthems of the Sudan and China, First Vice-President Khalik, in the company of Vice-Premier Li Xiannian, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan Song Hanyi and Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak 'Uthmah Rahmah accompanied the first vice-president to Shanghai. Diplomatic officials of the Sudanese Embassy here and heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries in China were also present.

First Vice-President Khalik and the other distinguished Sudanese guests visited the Palace Museum and toured the Great Wall during their stay in Beijing.

#### Arrival in Shanghai

OW041658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, December 4 (XINHUA)--The Sudanese political and military delegation arrived in Shanghai from Beijing by special flight this afternoon. The delegation is led by General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Sudan.

The Sudanese guests were greeted at the airport by Chairman Peng Chong and Vice-Chairman Yan Youmin of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and He Yixiang, commander of the Shanghai Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

At a banquet in honour of the Sudanese guests this evening, Chairman Peng Chong said that Shanghai and Port Sudan served as friendly links between the people of the two countries. "The people of Shanghai and the Sudanese people are now enjoying a closer friendship with expanding cooperation and exchange in recent years," he said. He told Vice-President Khalil that the municipal revolutionary committee had decided to accept the proposal by the Sudanese city of Omdurman to establish friendship ties between the two cities.

Vice-President Khalil expressed pleasure at visiting Shanghai, China's biggest port and industrial city. His visit, he said, reminded him of the city of Omdurman. "She and your beautiful city of Shanghai are like twin sisters," he remarked. The Sudanese vice-president wished Shanghai fresh successes in the drive for the four modernizations. Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff He Zhengwen, who is accompanying the Sudanese delegation, was present.

#### CCP DELEGATION LEAVES ON NINE-NATION AFRICAN VISIT

OW041654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--A delegation of Chinese Communist Party functionaries left here by air this evening on friendly visits to nine African countries. The delegation is led by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. They will visit Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia, Burundi, Togo, Benin, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Senegal at the invitation of the ruling parties of these countries.



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AFP: BEIJING RIBAO URGES HARSH SENTENCES FROM COURTS

OW031352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Dec 3 (AFP)--China's law courts were today urged to hand down harsh sentences, even at the risk of making "inevitable" errors, just a month before the new legal code comes into force in China. The BEIJING RIBAO encouraged the courts not "to be afraid of what people will say" and not to allow any criminal "to escape the arm of the law".

The daily said that this fear still haunts "certain comrades" and is caused by years of turmoil during the Cultural Revolution when the courts were completely disorganized and worked under outside pressure. The paper said that judges should "under no circumstances hold back from settling a case for fear of the slight risk" of making judicial errors. Judicial errors are "hardly avoidable". In any case, they should be "promptly" corrected, the commentary said.

The newspaper stressed that it was "just as wrong to treat a minor offense as a major one as the other way around". Various laws, including a penal code, promulgated in June by the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) will take effect starting January 1. Meanwhile, the validity of laws promulgated since the founding of the People's Republic and which were not superseded by new texts was established on Friday by the NPC Standing Committee. The committee wanted to avoid any "confusion" about the old laws caused by the passing of new ones.

AFP ON LATEST IN CAMPAIGN TO BAN DEMOCRACY WALL

OW041212 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 4 (AFP)--The democracy demanded by Chinese activists might cause famine, according to the latest argument of a massive official campaign against the activists. The BEIJING DAILY reported that workers of the capital's Number two cotton mill were convinced that if China followed the activists advice, production would not improve and soon we would not have enough to eat. The commentary indicated that rationalization of production had priority over democracy. Democracy is only a means and not an end, and that demanded by the activists has nothing to do with true democracy and is only an anarchist agitation, the millworkers said. The week-old official campaign, coinciding with the banning of the Xidan Square Democracy Wall here, has reduced to silence all the democratic groups active in the capital for the past year.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL CALLS FOR MORE CONSUMER GOODS

OW030257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[ "PEOPLE'S DAILY Calls for More Consumer Goods"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY once again calls attention to the widening gap between the growth rate in light industry and rising purchasing power in China. "We must listen to the voices of the masses and do our best to expand light industry in keeping with the requirements of the people," the paper says in a front-page editorial.

It notes that from 1949 to 1978 output of light industry grew only 19.8-fold while that of heavy industry rose 90.6-fold. It is now the time to carry out in earnest the policy of making economic plans in the order of priority of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, a policy put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong more than 20 years ago, the editorial says.

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In the next two years, it adds, efforts must be made to help light industry grow at about the same rate as or even slightly faster than heavy industry so that the increase in major consumer goods will by and large keep pace with the rising purchasing power. Failure to do this will have an adverse effect on China's modernization drive, says the editorial.

#### LU XUN STUDIES SOCIETY ESTABLISHED IN BEIJING

OW041234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--A society for Lu Xun studies has recently been established in Beijing. Soong Ching Ling is the honorary president of the society and novelist Mao Dun its president. Among the advisors to the society are Hu Chiaomu, Zhou Yang and Lu Xun's brother, Zhou Jianren.

One hundred and fifty writers, Lu Xun scholars and friends of Lu Xun attended an inaugural meeting last month. Lu Xun's son, Zhou Haiyin, was also present. Participants approved a proposal to edit a Lu Xun dictionary and establish a national research institute.

A council of 72 members was elected, to be supplemented by middle-aged and young researchers to be recommended from all over the country. The society will embrace all full-time and part-time researchers on Lu Xun. Research projects will be stepped up between now and the 100th anniversary of Lu Xun's birth, which falls on September 25, 1981. There are various Lu Xun study organizations in China. Among them are Lu Xun museums, memorial halls and institutes, including the institute attached to the Lu Xun Museum in Beijing that is compiling biographical material. Several Chinese literature university departments have Lu Xun study projects in progress.

The new society will issue a journal LU XUN STUDIES, and publish a study series on Lu Xun in cooperation with the Lu Xun studies section at the Institute of Literature in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. It will also organize symposia.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO REPORTS ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE SPECIALISTS

OW050306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA)--China is recruiting and assigning to jobs foreign-language specialists who are either not working or in another line of work, reports the GUANGMING DAILY in a frontpage story today.

According to a general survey made earlier this year, there are a total of 222,273 persons skilled in 56 languages. But 33,330 of them are not properly employed. This is nine times the number of people who graduated this year from the nation's foreign languages institutes. Some are working as accountants, nurses, packers and guards while others who have doctor's or master's degrees are not employed. This situation came about partly because Lin Biao and the gang of four pursued a policy against intellectuals. Language specialists are badly needed as China's international exchanges increase. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education and Civil Affairs and the State Planning Commission presented a report to the State Council calling for proper use of people with linguistic talents.

Shanghai, the largest industrial city, has since then reassigned jobs to 412 such people who were previously not properly employed. The Shanghai Teachers' University recruited 42 foreign language teachers through exams. The Baoshan iron and steel works and the Jinshan general petro-chemical plant employed 171 to be translators of technical material. Cai Huihua, a kindergarten teacher in Hangzhou, was assigned to teach Japanese at a university. She learned Japanese as a child from her Japanese mother. 77 people in Hangzhou have now been assigned to new posts which require foreign language skills.

#### DOMESTIC INSURANCE BUSINESS TO BE RESTORED

OWO21640 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Insurance is an indispensable component of the national economy.

Premier Zhou gave many instructions on developing the insurance undertaking in our country. After nationwide liberation, the state insurance organ--the Chinese People's Insurance Company--was established. It undertook some 40 types of insurance, including compulsory capital goods insurance for state-run enterprises, travelers' compulsory accident insurance, property insurance, personal and animal insurance and farm crop insurance. In the 10-year period from 1949 to 1958, the Chinese People's Insurance Company accumulated a 1.6 billion-yuan reserve fund from insurance premiums and paid out 380 million yuan in indemnities.

However, beginning in 1958, except for certain insurance business abroad, the Chinese People's Insurance Company stopped doing business in most of the country because, following the establishment of the people's communes, some comrades unrealistically assessed our economic development and believed that people's insurance was of no significance any more because the people were wholly taken care of by the state. After the start of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed an ultra-leftist line and slandered the insurance company as an "exploitation company" and personal insurance as a "philosophy of wanting to stay alive." As a result, domestic insurance operations completely ended and operations abroad also were severely impaired. This irreparably damaged our national economy and the people's livelihood.

The experience of our insurance undertakings in the past 30 years shows: We have hundreds of thousands of enterprises and 900 million people. State officers simply cannot make up for losses sustained by enterprises and the people due to calamities and accidents. Therefore, it is necessary to accumulate a reserve fund through insurance to cope with calamities and accidents to insure normal operation of production and construction as well as stable lives for the people and to alleviate the state's financial burden.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," the Chinese People's Insurance Company summed up the experience of the past 30 years and proposed to resume insurance undertakings at home. This has been approved by the State Council.

#### Insurance Company Begins Operations

OWO21642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec--The Chinese People's Insurance Company has begun underwriting insurance against property damage and transportation risks for those units inside China that import whole-set equipment, establish joint ventures with foreign countries, use foreign exchange loans, engage in compensatory trade or in the processing industry with raw materials supplied by foreign customers. This is to insure that in case of damage or accident these units will obtain compensation in foreign exchange and their construction and production projects will proceed smoothly.



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According to stipulations listed in the joint notice issued by the People's Bank of China, the State Planning Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State General Administration of Foreign Exchange Control, units importing whole-set equipment or commissioning foreign firms to build construction projects in China should, before completion and operation of the projects, apply for insurance on installation or construction with the Chinese People's Insurance Company where they are located. If equipment or projects are imported with the use of foreign loans, with overseas Chinese capital or with repayment in manufactured goods, they should apply for capital goods insurance which covers possible machinery damage when installation is completed and operation has begun.

Equipment or construction projects imported with the use of Bank of China foreign exchange loans should, before loans are repaid, be covered by construction, installation and capital goods insurance to be applied for at the Chinese People's Insurance Company in the area where they are located.

Units involved in the processing industry with raw materials or machinery supplied by foreign customers should have insurance covering the raw and processed materials and the machinery supplied by foreign customers during the processing period while the finished products exported from China may be covered by transportation insurance.

Equipment or construction projects imported by Chinese-foreign joint ventures should, in the building and installation stage, be covered with installation and construction insurance, and after completion and operation, with various types of insurance, including one covering damage to machinery. Comrades of the Chinese Insurance Company disclosed that it had already begun accepting applications for these types of insurance, while other types of policies are being considered.

#### TAIYUAN MEETING ON FOREIGN PHILOSOPHY

OW041415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, 3 Dec--The first national discussion meeting on modern foreign philosophy was held recently in Taiyuan. At the meeting the All-China Society for the Study of Modern Foreign Philosophy was formed. Professor Hong Qian was elected honorary president, and Du Renzhì, president of the society.

Forty-four papers and 20 translated theses and related documents were submitted at the discussion meeting; they covered studies by different schools of Western philosophy and of philosophies in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, as well as studies on other related, special questions. Some of the speakers at the meeting discussed philosophies in Yugoslavia and West Germany, the situation in modern natural science and philosophy, and the development of U.S. pragmatism. The meeting held that studies and critiques of modern foreign philosophy help in defending and disseminating Marxism and speeding man's progress. Experts, professors and research workers at the meeting held that philosophy evolves depending on a country's specific social conditions, and that political critique should not take the place of academic critique. They also held that modern foreign philosophy should not be ignored in a metaphysical way. In order to properly analyze and evaluate the various schools of modern foreign philosophy, it is necessary to adhere to the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism and the scientific and analytical attitude of seeking truth from facts. Therefore, it is first necessary to master the voluminous materials on modern foreign philosophy and fully understand the major themes of the various schools of philosophy.



In the past, a negative attitude prevailed toward both logical empiricism and existentialism. Many research workers at the meeting held that some aspects of these two philosophies are useful. In the past, the theory of human nature and humanitarianism was indiscriminately condemned as bourgeois thinking. Many comrades in attendance pointed out that many of Marx's early works and the revelations of the "Communist Manifesto" reflect the spirit of revolutionary humanitarianism. In the future, attention must be paid to studying related works concerning the various schools of Western philosophy.

The meeting decided to compile a complete set of books on the various schools of philosophy and special works by their representative exponents in the next several years, to further step up the translation and publication of works and reference materials on foreign philosophy, and to launch academic exchange activities with foreign countries.

GONGREN RIBAO: ANSHAN PLANT COMPLAINS OF GOVERNMENT RED TAPE

OW281355 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] GONGREN RIBAO has published a reporter's letter titled "Why a Transaction Offer Failed to Materialize." The letter contains an appeal from the masses of workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. They said in their appeal that the state should grant some rights to factories, mines and other enterprises so that they can engage in foreign trade and economic exchange with foreign countries; this would quickly change the situation in which foreign trade work is now under tight control and provide good opportunities to earn large sums of foreign exchange which are now being lost.

The company's refractory materials plant is China's largest refractory materials processing plant. Since the beginning of this year, this plant has gradually improved the quality of its products. As a result, the quality qualification rate of its refractory bricks has reached 97 percent, equaling and even surpassing domestic and international advanced standards. The plant has been rated as the best among similar enterprises in China. Because of the improvement of the plant's refractory bricks, the company's steel smelting plants are able to save 20,000 dun of refractory bricks a year. The refractory materials plant had to suspend production for 2 months this year because of a decrease in the demand of refractory bricks. At present, the plant has accumulated a stock of 13,000 dun of refractory bricks.

Just at a time when the staff and workers of the plant felt very disappointed, a delegation of the (Buhart Ailis and Feistat) Company of West Germany visited it in July this year. After returning to West Germany, the delegation sent two telegrams praising the refractory bricks produced by the plant for their good quality and expressing interest in its products. The telegrams expressed the West German company's sincere desire to buy the plant's refractory bricks with West German marks.

When the Anshan Iron and Steel Company sent representatives to the Ministries of Metallurgy and Foreign Trade, the reply they got was, "Wait, let us study this first. Your products cannot be exported before they are inspected by the state." The refractory materials plant, not wanting to miss this opportunity, requested that a reply telegram be sent to the West German company. The reply from the ministries was, "Since enterprises have no authority to deal with foreign countries, it is not necessary to send a reply telegram."

The staff and workers of the refractory materials plant call on departments concerned not to over centralize authority because it does not help in developing production and increasing income. Granting enterprises some decision-making rights in conducting foreign trade and arranging their production will produce economic results benefitting the state, enterprises and the people. Departments concerned should quickly change their bureaucratic style of work and not reject transaction opportunities available at one's doorstep.

## CONSTRUCTION BANK EXTENDS BUSINESS LOANS

OW280420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov--The Chinese People's Construction Bank recently called a work conference in Beijing. It was decided that the "draft regulations governing loans for capital construction" approved by the State Council will be put into effect on a trial basis next year for all construction projects under light industry, textile industry and tourism and construction projects in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong Province that meet the prescribed requirements. Other professions and trades as well as localities should also select a number of projects on a trial basis.

Since the State Council approved in August this year the method of controlling capital construction investments by gradually switching from the state appropriation of funds to allocation of funds in the form of loans from the construction banks, the construction banks in various localities have started extending loans for capital construction on a trial basis. The results of the experiments in Shanghai, Jilin and Henan have demonstrated that this practice has many advantages. The Jilin municipal chemical experimental plant has aroused the initiative of its personnel after its lubricating shop was expanded with a loan from the construction bank. By tapping the potential of material resources and capital funds and conscientiously selecting a rational construction program, the personnel of this plant saved 410,000 yuan in investment by spending 920,000 yuan less than the originally planned bank loan.

The conference held that the step to switch from state appropriation of funds to allocation of funds in the form of loans for capital construction investment is compatible with the object economic law, extension of loans for capital construction should be handled according to state plans. However, in practice loans should be handled in a more flexible way for small projects to meet urgent production needs that require less money but can achieve quick results and net more profits, especially those renovation projects for old enterprises that tap potential. Steps should be taken to give these units the necessary support.

The conference stressed that while actively handling capital construction loans on a trial basis, efforts should be made to strengthen supervision over the allocation of capital construction loans and attach importance to the economic responsibility system and economic results. At present, many construction projects are found to be duplicated, and the construction of high-standard building not included in state plans is increasing, causing a serious waste in funds. The construction banks should apply economic means to support the construction of key projects included in the state plans and see to it that they are put into operation upon completion. Allocation of loans should be stopped for those projects that have been suspended or postponed according to the state plans. Any act to disperse and waste construction funds should be strictly prohibited.

## Bank Supervision Strengthened

OW280430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov--To further strengthen the control and supervision of capital construction investment, the State Council has approved that the Chinese People's Construction Bank will become a unit directly subordinate to the State Council, a unit functioning under the State Construction Commission and the Ministry of Finance but mainly responsible to the Ministry of Finance.

The construction bank branches in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are equal in rank to units of department and bureau level and shall operate under the dual leadership of the general office of the Chinese People's Construction Bank and the respective provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's government, but are mainly responsible to the main office of the Chinese People's Construction Bank. The State Council has also decided that the construction banks at all levels shall operate as enterprise units instead of business units.

#### LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY CADRES DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT

OW011045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0302 GMT 29 Nov 79 (W)

[Report by XINHUA reporter Shi Baohua and Xinhua correspondent Zhou Xiandong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Nov--In a recent discussion about the goal of socialist production, the cadres of the Ministry of Light Industry pointed out that it is imperative to guide economic readjustment with the basic socialist economic laws to effectively accelerate the development of light industry and satisfy the increasing needs of the masses. The participating comrades reviewed Comrade Stalin's thesis on the basic socialist economic laws and studied this passage of Comrade Zhou Enlai's "Report on the Work of the Government" at the 1st session of the 1st NPC: "The sole purpose of the socialist economy is to satisfy the people's material and cultural needs." Thus, they gained a deeper understanding of the importance of acting according to economic laws. They said that owing to the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the influence of leftist thinking in our economic work, for a long time we deviated from the basic socialist economic laws and had the tendency to "promote production for the sake of production," thereby causing serious imbalance in the development of the national economy and considerably affecting the people's livelihood. We should conscientiously sum up experience in this regard and draw lessons therefrom, while implementing the eight-character principle for economic readjustment.

The Starting Point and the End of Planning the National Economy Should Be to Satisfy the People's Needs; Arrangement Should Be Made in the Order of Priority of Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry

Many comrades held that since the basic socialist economic laws dictate that the aim of production is "to satisfy the ever increasing material and cultural needs of the entire society to the maximum extent possible," the starting point and the end of the planning of the national economy should be to satisfy the people's needs, and arrangement should be made in the order of priority of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

In the 30 years since the founding of our country, the ratio of investment in departments under the Ministry of Light Industry to total state investment constantly declined. It was 2.5 percent in the first 5-year plan period, 2.4 percent in the second, 1.8 percent in the third, 1.9 percent in the fourth and 1.9 percent in the first 3 years of the fifth 5-year plan period. Since light industry failed to develop in proportion to the increasing needs of the people, the gap between the availability of consumer goods and the purchasing power of the society kept widening, and more and more varieties of light industrial products fell short on the market.

Heavy Industry Should Serve Agriculture and Light Industry and Produce More and More Support-Agriculture and Support-Light Industry Items

Participating comrades held that another manifestation of our deviation from the basic socialist economic laws was that the development of our heavy industry was aimed at supporting itself, neglecting its service to agriculture and light industry.



The ratio of rolled steel used for light industry to the total used for production was 21.3 percent in the first 5-year plan period. It dropped to 13.7 percent in the second and reached 12.4 percent in third 5-year plan. The ratio of whole-set equipment supplied to light industry to the total distributed throughout the country was 6.1 percent in 1972. It dropped year after year to about 2 percent in the past 4 years. As heavy industry was not geared to light industry's needs in variety and quality but provided light industry with whatever had been made, a serious supply-demand problem arose. To change this situation, heavy industry should be geared to agriculture and light industry, producing more products needed by agriculture and light industry to help accelerate their development.

Many comrades pointed out during the discussion that to act in accordance with the basic socialist economic laws, it is also necessary to formulate policies to support and protect those light industries closely related to the people's daily life. In the past, supplies and price policies also showed a tendency to favor heavy industry and neglect light industry. For instance, according to our present system, production plans are assigned from the top on down while the supply of materials is out at each level. This is extremely unfavorable to light industry enterprises, most of which are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. The price policy is also in favor of accessory products to heavy industrial equipment. Statistics show that in our country's light industrial section, the rate of production of the means of production rose from 20 percent in 1952 to 44.6 percent in 1978, while the rate of production of the people's daily necessities dropped from 68 percent to 43 percent. This is another reason for the imbalance between light and heavy industries and the shortage of consumer goods.

#### Combat the Tendency of Achieving Output Value and Give First Place to Quality and Variety of Light Industrial Products

The cadres of the Ministry of Light Industry also held that deviation from the basic socialist economic laws and the tendency of promoting production for the sake of production also found expression in light industrial enterprises themselves, as in striving solely for output value. Leading organs arbitrarily assign output value targets, production enterprises endeavor to achieve output value, and the evaluation of enterprise performance is based on output value, as if output value were the very purpose of production. This tendency has greatly encouraged certain light industrial enterprises to ignore the needs of the society and to blindly striving to achieve higher output value; this is an evil practice indeed. Experience shows that whenever output value is strictly required, the variety of an enterprise's products greatly diminishes and the people develop greater resentment. This lesson deserves attention.

#### CONFERENCE ON MINICOMPUTER TECHNOLOGY HELD IN XIAN

OW300238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Xian, November 30 (XINHUA)--A new circuit for minicomputers, which is simple in structure, easy to manufacture and has low power consumption was approved at a recent national conference on exchange of minicomputer techniques held in Xian, Shaanxi Province. The multi-element logic circuit was devised by Wang Shoujue, research fellow at the Institute of Semiconductors under the Academy of Sciences of China. He delivered a paper at the Xian conference. Last year, during a visit to the United States, he made a report at Stanford University and at the University of California at Berkley.



Among the 40 papers delivered to the conference, a report on ultra-high speed circuits and ultra large-scale integrated circuits by Professor Huang Chang of the Shaanxi Microelectronics Institute breaks new ground in minicomputer research. Some 60 products displayed at the conference illustrate China's initial achievements in this field. These included a specialized microprocessor and peripheral equipment such as photoelectric readers, mini-typewriters and cassettes. Minicomputers are now being used in industrial control, parameter tests and medicine. The Shaanxi Microelectronics Institute in Lintong was set up in 1966. There are several national and local semiconductor institutes in other parts of the country.

## LEADING METALLURGIST ADMITTED INTO CCP

OW030152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Yang Shutang, one of China's leading metallurgists, has been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, reports the WORKERS' DAILY today. A returned student from Germany in the 1930s, Yang Shutang has worked for more than 40 years in the metallurgical industry. He was formerly chief engineer at China's largest metallurgical enterprise, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Now in his seventies, he has retired from the post to become an adviser to the company.

During the gang-of-four days, Yang Shutang was labelled "No. 1 reactionary technical authority" and persecuted. Since the downfall of the gang, he has redoubled his efforts and helped the Anshan Iron and Steel Company solve many technological problems in its modernization drive.

## REPORT ON NATIONAL TEXTILE EXHIBITION IN CHENGDU

OW031533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Chengdu, December 3 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Textile Industry is holding a national textile exhibition in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, to promote the development of the industry inland. The exhibition opened on December 1. On exhibit are some 2,000 products, including many varieties of cotton cloth, woollens, silk, knitwear and towelling. Some of them are traditional brand-name products known both at home and abroad, and some are manufactured from new materials and by using new technology. The departments concerned have organized representative workers, technicians and cadres from the adjacent provinces and autonomous regions to visit the exhibition and learn from each other's work.

## GONGREN RIBAO ON DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HK270753 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Article by commentator: "An Important Way to Accelerate the Development of the Textile Industry"]

[Text] On the basis of its raw material supplies and market requirements, the textile industry has actively adopted measures and already achieved initial success in trying to improve product quality. This is an important way to accelerate the development of the textile industry by proceeding from reality.

With an increase in the people's purchasing power and the development of international trade in textiles, the textile industry must undergo faster development. However, the growth rate of cotton production--the principal raw material of the textile industry--cannot keep up with production. Chemical fibers are also unable to satisfy the needs of the textile industry in quantity nor in quality. The fundamental method for resolving this contradiction is to greatly increase the sources of raw materials, implement the policy of using natural fibers along with chemical fibers and energetically develop chemical fiber fabrics and textiles made of a mixture of chemical and natural fibers. More and better use of chemical fibers by the textile industry can not only open up more sources of raw materials for the textile industry but can also improve product quality, increase patterns and varieties and better meet the needs of foreign and domestic markets. Therefore, apart from agriculture and the chemical fiber industry supplying more and better raw materials, the textile industry must also try to readjust and improve the structure of raw materials and struggle to accelerate the development of China's textile industry.

At present the textile enterprises in some localities still have not concentrated their main energy on improving the structure of raw materials and products, raising quality and increasing varieties, but have one-sidedly gone in for high output and high production value. First, they have ignored the condition of the supply of raw materials; second, they have not investigated the needs of the market; third, they have showed no concern for the health of the workers and have arbitrarily put in extra shifts and overtime. This method of only seeking an empty reputation without considering practical results is seriously divorced from the people and should be quickly corrected.

Improving the structure of textile products, bringing about changes in product quality and further improving the levels of quality and variety are important items of work in the 3 years of readjustment in the textile industry. Because of the continuous improvement in the level of people's consumption since the founding of the People's Republic, a very great change has already taken place in the structure of textile goods. Judging from the proportion of products among the several textile industry trades, there has been a greater increase in wool, silk and knitwear. Henceforth, to keep up with the rapid improvement in the people's purchasing and improve the ability of textile goods to earn foreign exchange, we must help bring about a greater change in the structure of textile goods. This trend is also in keeping with the development of the textile industry all over the world. For example, 45 percent of the dresses in the United States were made from knit fabrics. The use of fibers by the knitwear industry in Japan accounted for 36 percent of the total volume of textile fibers used in the whole country. Although there has been a more rapid development in China's knitwear industry in recent years, it only accounted for 8.7 percent of the textile industry's production and is still in the elementary stages of development. To change the structure of products, the various trades of the textile industry must vigorously develop knitwear and also actively develop broadcloth and ready-made clothes. If we increase the ratio of broadcloth in exports from its present 30 percent to 70 percent, we can earn several \$100 million more for the same amount of textile goods. The export of ready-made clothes can also increase exchange earnings by more than 50 percent compared with the export of plain cloth. Apart from this, the demand for low-priced goods and plain cloth is falling in the domestic market and there is a rapidly rising demand for medium and high-priced goods and clothes. There is plenty of room for improving the structure of products in the textile industry.

In readjusting the structure of raw materials and products, we must also solve a series of problems concerning production capacity. The outstanding contradiction within the textile industry at present is the top-heavy imbalance between the capacity for spinning and weaving and the capacity for printing, dyeing and finishing. Because of the inability of printing, dyeing, finishing and dyes to catch up, the supply of brilliant colors and hues and specially treated and sanforized textile goods required by foreign and domestic markets has fallen short of demand. On the other hand, poorly printed, dyed and finished textile goods are stockpiled in warehouses waiting to be disposed of at a discount. Customers are unhappy, and the state also suffers economic losses. From this, we can see that it is completely necessary for us to make investments to improve the textile industry's capacity for printing, dyeing, finishing and processing clothes; fill in gaps, make up for deficiencies and link up and strengthen the weak links. These are the problems which urgently require solutions in the present readjustment of the national economy. At the same time, bureaus, companies and enterprises at various levels in the textile system must also mobilize the masses, bring all positive factors into play, take full advantage of all channels of capital, use every means to tap potentials, make innovations and carry out reform and struggle to make still greater contributions.

## RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON TRAINING OF BUILDING WORKERS

OW040206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--More than 65,000 workers and cadres of China's construction industry are now undergoing retraining at 76 institutes, 63 T.V. colleges and many technical classes, reports today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. Sponsored by the General Administrative Bureau of the Building Industry, the retraining is designed to bring workers and cadres up to the requirements of China's modernization drive which calls for higher levels of skill and administration. A construction company in Handan City, Hebei Province, is running 33 full-time, part-time or spare-time classes to train over 70 percent of its work force. Skilled labour has greatly increased.

In Sichuan Province, a number of workers have been promoted to be foremen or technicians after completing training. Similar training programmes are being offered in Liaoning, Shandong, Anhua, Shaanxi and other provinces.

## MORE EFFICIENT USE OF TIMBER URGED

OW230933 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Nov --The State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Supplies have taken effective measures to actively propagate the experience of the Hangzhou timber company in raising the utilization rate of timber. They call on all areas and departments throughout the country to carry out the unified processing and multipurpose use of timber and to use all possible means to conserve timber to meet the needs of socialist construction.

Our country's wooded areas are limited, timber resources are scarce and there is always a short supply of timber. However, the utilization rate of timber remains low and waste is high. In China today, only about 50 percent of the timber is used directly. Most of the residue from processing (such as discarded bits, pieces and shavings) is not utilized. Therefore, greatly raising the utilization rate of timber is an important measure that will solve the problem of timber shortage. To help solve this problem, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Supplies have summarized the advanced experience of the Hangzhou timber company.



Currently, the Hangzhou timber company supplies some 100,000 cubic meters of timber annually to municipal enterprises and to provincial enterprises and some central enterprises in Hangzhou. This represents 83 percent of the total annual consumption of timber by Hangzhou. Of this amount, 700,000 cubic meters have been processed. The direct utilization rate of timber has reached 72 percent and the rate of multipurpose utilization of timber exceeds 90 percent.

The State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Supplies maintain that Hangzhou's experience in carrying out unified timber processing and multipurpose utilization of timber is the way to reform timber management. It is estimated that, if the utilization rate of timber of all municipalities throughout the country can be raised to a level comparable to Hangzhou's, as many as 4 million cubic meters of timber can be conserved each year.

To propagate the experience of the Hangzhou timber company, the State Planning Commission, the Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Supplies have submitted a report to the State Council. After approval by the State Council, these three departments jointly convened a national timber conference in early November to study and discuss how to propagate Hangzhou's experience. Some practical measures have been worked out.

The State Planning Commission, the Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Supplies stress that the propagation of Hangzhou's experience involves a broad sphere, many complexities and strong policies. In our work, we must listen to opinions from various sides, study and analyze existing problems in a practical manner, resolutely follow economic laws in acting, give full consideration to the convenience and interests of various sides, and work in a down-to-earth and meticulous manner. At the same time, all departments are expected to support and coordinate work on this task so that the direct utilization rate of timber in various cities will exceed 70 percent and the rate of multipurpose use of timber will exceed 90 percent in 3 to 5 years.

#### CHANGES CALLED FOR IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY

OW280934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA)--Some reorganization is needed in the agricultural machinery industry despite the fact that total output value has increased at an average annual rate of 23.6 per cent in the past thirty years. This was stated at a national meeting on the agricultural machinery industry which just closed here. It was called by the Ministry of Agriculture Machinery.

China has almost 2,000 agricultural machinery manufacturing plants and workshops run by central, provincial or prefectural governments. In addition, there are 2,400 repair and manufacturing plants at county level. Most of the enterprises are small ones. Today there are more than 500,000 tractors and 1.3 million hand tractors in China's countryside.

The industry's infra-structure however is not balanced, according to those who attended the meeting.

There are not enough key manufacturing plants, and many small factories produce the same type of products. Output of machinery for farming has increased more quickly than that for animal husbandry and rural sidelines, but not enough sowing, harvesting, or drying machines are being produced.



It was decided at the national meeting, therefore, to increase the number of major factories making machinery for livestock production from 12 to 27, and the number of harvesting machinery factories from 15 to 17. The number of tractor plants would be cut from 65 to 35. The meeting also decided to renovate and equip existing factories so that they would become specialized, coordinated enterprises and to increase research on agricultural machinery.

The aim of the reorganization was to improve quality of products, to produce new varieties and to lower costs so that rural communes could make more use of machinery.

#### BEIJING DISPLAYS ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS FOR AGRICULTURE

OW011326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--One hundred and sixty electronic instruments designed for the agricultural sector in China went on display today at the National Agricultural Exhibition Centre in Beijing. Instruments for soil analysis, finding underground water, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production, fishery, meteorological observation, seed storage, grain storage and processing, solar energy and pollution measurement are on show.

A low-frequency seed processor uses an electric current to help high yielding seeds germinate and ripen early. Treated seeds which are used on over two million hectares throughout China increase per hectare yield by 10 per cent.

An electrotherapy apparatus for veterinarians and an instrument for determining when female animals are in heat have also proved to be useful.

A large variety of products, including an ion sensitive electrode, an automatic grain counter, a grain moisture and temperature analyzer, an ultrasonic animal fat thickness gauge, solar-energized fencing and lamps now produced in China are up to world standards.

Some of these electronic instruments are becoming available for export. The exhibition arranged by the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture will last six months.

During the exhibition, provinces and municipalities will in turn send groups of 40 to 50 people to Beijing to attend lectures on the functions, operation and repair of the instruments. Visitors will be given on-the-spot demonstrations of 40 machines and orders may be placed at the exhibition.

#### COMMERCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MEETING ON FOODSTUFFS

OW040850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Harbin, December 4 (XINHUA)--A meeting was held recently in Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, to assess two kinds of improved foodstuffs. Rice, wheat and beans, which contain less water than other cereals, swell and have their texture changed after heating under high pressure. They are then ground and processed into a variety of foodstuffs.

Through such processing, starch granules expand, their water-absorbent capacity increases and become more readily soluble. So bread, cakes, biscuits and other snack food made with this method are more easily digested and absorbed.

A dozen such foodstuffs presented to the meeting were either made exclusively of maize flour or of maize flour mixed with wheat flour.

The other type of food examined at the meeting was bread made from improved yeast. The commercial college in the province has been studying the properties of 14 kinds of yeast. As a result, a special type of saccharomycete was selected and the liquid yeast it produced used for bread making. This type of yeast improves quality and cuts down on the time required to make bread.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by a Ministry of Commerce bureau and the province's Scientific and Technological Committee and attended by more than 60 representatives from 40 research institutions throughout China.

Sun Zheng, vice-minister of commerce, addressed the meeting.

#### STATE FARMS TURN LOSSES INTO PROFITS

OW241205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0301 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 21 Nov.--This year, state farms and land reclamation enterprises throughout the country have finally put an end to the situation of operating in deficit, which had lasted 13 years. This good news was announced by the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation at the national conference on state farm management held recently in Wuhan. The conference also studied how to consolidate and develop the achievements in turning deficits into profits.

The conference pointed out that over the past several years, due to serious sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in agricultural reclamation, management was chaotic and production declined. In 1976 alone, a deficit of more than 700 million yuan was recorded. After the smashing of the "gang of four," order was restored and the situation gradually improved. The Heilongjiang Reclamation Zone, which measures nearly one-half of the total acreage of the country's state farms and which suffered a loss of over 100 million yuan in 1978, is having a balanced budget with a small surplus this year. Last year, Jiangsu Province's state farms made a profit of over 3.9 million yuan, and its profits have jumped to 18 million yuan this year. In Hebei, the state farms there have netted a profit of about 30 million yuan, or 10 percent up from last year. Last year, the profits of Liaoning Province's state farms reached 6 million yuan and this year's profits have increased to 20 million yuan. This year, each of Hubei's 49 state farms has, for the first time, reported a surplus.

This conference also formulated "Regulations on Several Aspects in Strengthening State Farm Management" (draft) and urged the leading and administrative departments of state farms at various levels and all agricultural reclamation enterprises to include management in their agenda of important matters and establish and improve the line of command in management from the grassroots level to the upper level units so as to raise the level of management.

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RENMIN RIBAO SAYS KISSINGER BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN PRC

HK291131 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "'White House Years' (Translation of Excerpts), First Volume of Kissinger's Memoirs, Will Be Distributed"]

[Text] "White House Years," the first volume of Henry Kissinger's memoirs, has been published in the United States. Its excerpts, carried by three instalments by the U.S. weekly, TIME, in October, have now been translated and published by the Shijie Zhishi publishing house in China and will be distributed throughout the country beginning in December.

This volume of memoirs by Kissinger consists of four parts and covers his activities during the period from 1968 to 1973, when he was assistant to the President for national security affairs. In this period, he participated in the formulation of American foreign policy and put forward his personal opinions on a series of important international events. He also conducted many negotiations abroad on behalf of President Nixon. This collection of his memoirs records historical facts and insights on the period.

DENG YINGCHAO OPENS SCIENCE-ART EXHIBITION

OW221427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1407 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov--The national science popularization artwork exhibition, jointly sponsored by the China Science and Technology Popularization Creative Arts Association and the Union of Chinese Artists, opened today at the Chinese Art Gallery in Beijing.

Deng Yingchao, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition. She viewed the exhibition with keen interest and spoke highly of some of the artwork. She was accompanied by Mao Yisheng, vice chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and honorary president of the China Science and Technology Popularization Creative Art Association.

Science popularization art is the application of various kinds of artistry to vividly and figuratively popularize scientific and technical knowledge and disseminate advanced science and technology, and is an important means to inspire people to march forward in science and serve our country's socialist modernization. Since the China Science and Technology Popularization Creative Art Association and the Association of Chinese Artists issued a notice in October last year to solicit contributions of artwork from all parts of the country, thousands of science popularization art workers, professional and amateur artists and scientists and technicians who love fine arts have plunged themselves into creative artwork for the popularization of science and technology. From last May through October, 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held science popularization art exhibitions, and many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions organized collection and selection of art work. Several thousand pieces of fine works of art were selected and recommended for this exhibition. The nearly 600 pieces of outstanding art work now on display are the result of repeated evaluations and selections. Subject matters of the artwork are very wideranging. Some introduce scientific and technological knowledge in the fields of agriculture, industry, national defense, medicine, public health and so forth; some reflect the attention paid to science and technology by the party central committee and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; and some depict scientists and technicians making vigorous efforts to tackle tough problems for the realization of the four modernizations. The works of art are displayed in five halls.



They include oil paintings, graphic art works, picture posters, traditional Chinese paintings, spring festival pictures, decoration paintings, book and magazine cover pictures, montages, comic strips, slides, murals, animated cartoons, stamp designs, wall charts, illustrations, caricatures and so forth. Mao Yisheng spoke at the opening ceremony, pointing out: "Scientists cooperating with artists, combining science with fine arts, to enable people to learn certain scientific knowledge while enjoying works of art--this is a very good way to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation." He called on the science popularization art workers, professional and amateur artists and scientists and technicians to join hands, carry out extensive and varied forms of creative activities and produce more and better art works.

Responsible persons of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, the China Science and Technology Popularization Creative Art Association, the Union of Chinese Artists and noted scientists and artists Zhou Peiyuan, Pei Lisheng, Liu Shuzhou, Wan Yi, Gao Shiqi, Yuan Jici, Yang Xiandong, He Kang, Zhang Youxuan, Wang Ziyu, Cui Yutian, Zhang Hanying, Wen Jize, Bai Jiefu, Wu Zuoren, Ye Qianyu, Li Keran, Zhang Ding, Shao Yu, Yan Han, Jiang Zhaohe, Fang Cheng and Fu Tianchou, as well as more than 550 artists and scientific and technical workers attended the opening ceremony and viewed the exhibition. They highly praised the first exhibition of this kind in our country.

#### DENG YINGCHAO ADDRESSES WOMEN'S MOVEMENT HISTORY MEETING

OWO31710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--A committee entrusted with the work of compiling a history of the women's movement in China was set up and held its first meeting here today in the Great Hall of the People.

The meeting was addressed by Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary chairman of the National Women's Federation. Wishing the committee every success, she urged its members to base their work on the rich sources of material available and take the revolutionary practice of the Communist Party and dialectical and historical materialist viewpoints as their guiding principles. Material to be collected will cover the women's movement during the new-democratic revolutionary period which began with the 1919 May 4th Movement and ended with the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Chairman of the National Women's Federation Kang Keqing chaired today's meeting.

Vice-chairman of the Federation Luo Qiong heads the committee. Its 104 members include veteran revolutionaries of the women's movement, members of the Society of the New Masses led by Mao Zedong and the "Awakening" Society led by Zhou Enlai, leaders of women's organizations (?and) enthusiasts in the study of the history of the women's movement.

Attending today's meeting were 60 members of the committee who are now in Beijing.



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LEADERS ATTEND FAN RUOYI MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW231045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 November--Comrade Fan Ruoyi, former member of the leading party group of the State Economic Commission, member of the State Economic Commission and member of the party committee of the Chinese People's University, died of illness on 6 October 1979 at the age of 69. A memorial service for Comrade Fan Ruoyi was held on 20 November at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing.

Wreaths were sent by Fang Yi, Hu Yaobang, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Wang Renzhong, Yao Yilin, Jiang Nanqiang and Cheng Fangwu. Wreaths were also sent by the State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission, the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the Chinese People's University and the Weixian County CPP Committee of Hebei Province.

Present at the memorial service were Bo Yibo, Wang Renzhong, Song Renquong, Yang Xiufeng, Wu Bo and Mao Lianjue; and some 350 education workers and Comrade Fan Ruoyi's friends and relatives.

Zeng Delin, vice minister of the Ministry of Education, presided over the meeting. Sun Liyu, vice president of the Chinese People's University, delivered a memorial speech.

In his speech, Sun Liyu said: Comrade Fan Ruoyi, a native of Weixian County in Hebei Province, joined the CYL and the CCP in 1930. He later served successively as the magistrate of Weixian County in Hebei Province, secretary general of the southern Hebei administrative office, director of the southern Hebei office, member of the southern Hebei regional party committee, director of the construction department and deputy director of the finance department of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong border area government, acting director of the southern Hebei administrative office, director of the finance department of Hebei Province, deputy director of the Hebei provincial finance committee, member of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, deputy director of the National Economy General Bureau and director of the Cost and Price Bureau of the State Planning Commission, member of the leading party group of the State Economic Commission, member of the State Economic Commission and member of the party committee of the Chinese People's University.

In his speech, Sun Liyu said: Comrade Fan Ruoyi participated in the revolution for almost 50 years. He contributed to the revolution and socialist construction in China.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES PEASANT WARS

HK151302 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Guo Ziliang: "Peasant Wars Play Only the Role of 'Midwife!'" ]

[Text] Both peasant uprisings and peasant wars are acts of violence. No doubt they are wars of justice. However, as Engels pointed out, violence only plays the role of midwife of an old society which is pregnant with a new one. A "midwife" is not a "pregnant woman," a "midwife" herself cannot breed the "embryo" of a new society in which productive forces can be developed.

Peasant uprisings and peasant wars not only cannot develop the old productive forces but will do serious harm to the old productive forces. There are many records of this in history. For example, during the early Han Dynasty, "people ate one another, over half of the population died, and people gathered to defend their hometown." Due to the successive years of wars toward the end of the Yuan Dynasty, it was common to see "farmland lying waste" and "places with few inhabitants" all over the country during the early Ming Dynasty. It was only after the peasant uprisings and peasant wars that the social productive forces really developed. It was only then that a new social order was established and the new rulers were able to make use of the state machinery to compromise the relations of conflicts and contradictions between the two major antagonistic classes. The longer the period of stability, the better it is for the development of the productive forces. This is the only reason for the emergence of the "good administration during the reigns of Wen and Jing Emperors," the "grand Western Han Dynasty during the reign of Wu Emperor," the "good administration during the reign of Taizong Emperor" and the "period of great prosperity during the reign of Emperor Xuan Zong" in our history.

This fact shows that peasant uprisings and peasant wars themselves did not play a direct role in the development of the social productive forces; they only acted on the new rulers who attempted to defend their own rule, and made them learn a lesson from the previous dynasty and thus understand the close relationship between themselves and the vast number of peasants. Otherwise, "the anxiety-ridden people would cause disorder" and shake their rule. Only by adopting policies which allow people to recuperate and build up their strength and by mobilizing the peasants' enthusiasm in production can the social productive forces be developed and social history be advanced. In this process, the role played by peasant uprisings and peasant wars as a driving force is indirect rather than direct.

The development of the social productive forces cannot be realized through peasant uprisings and peasant wars themselves. The reason is that no matter how heavy a blow the peasant uprisings and peasant wars dealt to the ruling class, they could neither change the feudal productive relationships characterized by land ownership by feudal landlords, nor replace it with new production relations. The fact that in our history many peasant uprisings became the tool of the ruling classes for changing a dynasty illustrates this point. Therefore, peasant uprisings and peasant wars can only pound at the old production relations and create conditions for the development of productive forces; they cannot give direct impetus to the development of society. Therefore, we should not overevaluate peasant uprisings.

#### CORRECTIONS TO NPC APPROVES REEDUCATION REGULATIONS

The following correction to the item entitled "Approval of Regulations," published in the 30 November People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, L 3, should be made:

Lines two and three, substitute the phrase "reeducate through labor" for the phrase "reform through labor." Lines two and three should read: ...offenders ordered to reeducate through labor. The 12th meeting...

Lines five and six, substitute the phrase "reeducate through labor" for the phrase "reform through labor." Lines five and six should read: ...offenders ordered to reeducate through labor. The supplementary regulations...

DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS MEET IN ANHUI

OWO50455 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Anhui Provincial Public Security Bureau recently sponsored a provincial meeting for the directors of prefectural, municipal and country public security bureaus to make up the missed lessons in the discussion of the criterion of truth and to study ways to further strengthen social order, resolutely strike at the criminal elements, safeguard the stable and united political situation, and defend the four modernizations.

Those in attendance maintained that, led by the party committees, all public security organizations have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and have done a great deal of work and achieved great successes in maintaining social order and safeguarding the four modernizations.

However, they pointed out that some comrades lacked understanding of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and were overcautious in doing their work. Last spring, some people in society, under the banner of "democracy," instigated anarchy and ultraindividualism. Some people who harbored ulterior motives used this opportunity to agitate disturbances and from the left and right they interfered with the implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. But some public security cadres were afraid to stop and strike at those who must be stopped and punished. When the central authorities reaffirmed upholding the party's four basic principles, some public security cadres maintained that it was time to "tighten and straighten things up," and acted hastily and rashly to maintain the social order by attempting to put the situation under control by arresting people. Only after the provincial party committee timely pointed out the problems in public security work and presented solutions did the social order quickly improve.

Practice proves that the guidelines presented by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are entirely correct. Both historical and actual struggles have indicated that to follow a correct ideological line and do a good job in maintaining public security, it is imperative to deepen the discussion of the criterion of truth, eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line, and unify the thinking of all public security cadres with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d meeting of the 5th NPC.

The meeting pointed out that, following the shift in focus of party work, the public security organizations' guiding ideology, tasks, style of struggle, work methods and work style must also change significantly. Instead of taking class struggle as the key link, work must now be focused on safeguarding the four modernizations; and instead of whipping up (?a meaningless) mass movement in society, public security workers must rely on the masses to do a better job in maintaining public security.

The meeting maintained that, in light of the problems in Anhui's public security work and social order, public security organizations at all levels must intensify their struggle against criminal activities while stepping up their struggle against the counterrevolutionary enemy agents and spies; concentrate their superior forces to crack some cases and harshly strike at the criminal elements; and strictly control and punish according to the law those hoodlums who spread rumors, who agitate the masses to create disturbances, who undermine order in production, work and in the society, who beat up and humiliate public security cadres and policemen, and who obstruct the execution of public duty. The meeting further pointed out that the measures which have proven to be effective must continuously be applied to strengthen public security, to stop unhealthy tendencies such as gambling and superstition, to enhance the "four preventions"--especially fire prevention--to tighten the various security systems and measures, and to take various precautionary measures against possible trouble.



They added that it is necessary to consolidate and improve public security committees, train more public security personnel, give full play to the role of these committees, and continue to do a good job in preparing for the implementation of the new laws next year. It is necessary to organize public security cadres and policemen to continuously propagate the laws and use these laws as the weapon to protect the people, to strike and punish the enemy and criminals, to consolidate and develop a stable and united political situation, and to insure the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

#### SHANGHAI'S PENG CHONG ATTENDS HIGHER EDUCATION MEETING

OW041445 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] A work meeting of institutions of higher learning in Shanghai, sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, opened on 30 November. On 3 December the meeting will begin discussions on exchanging experiences. The meeting's central theme is how to improve party leadership over the institutions of higher learning and quickly shift the emphasis of party work in the new historical period of China's four modernizations in order to fulfill the central task of training more capable personnel for the state. Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presides over the meeting. Yan Youmin, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, is also in attendance. Zhao Xingzhi, secretary, and Chen Yi and Yang Shifa, deputy secretaries of the municipal CCP committee, have made reports at the meeting.

At the preparatory session the participating comrades earnestly discussed two documents, "Several Questions Concerning the Shift of the Work Emphasis and the Improvement of Party Leadership Over Institutions of Higher Learning (draft)" and "Provisional Regulations on the Work of Presidents and Directors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Shanghai (draft)." They mainly discussed the major achievements of Shanghai's institutions of higher learning and the lessons learned in the last three decades; the role and function of and the need for reform in higher education in China's four modernizations; the tasks of party committees of institutions of higher learning; and the questions of how to carry out the division of labor and responsibility among the presidents and directors under the leadership of the party committees, how to strengthen political and ideological work, how to rely on teachers in running schools well, how to improve logistics work and the living conditions of teachers and staff members and how to strengthen the party's ideological and organizational building in order to fully bring into play the role of party organizations as fighting bastions as well as the exemplary vanguard role of party members.

During the preparatory session, Peng Chong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Xia Zhenglong, secretary; and Yang Kai, director of the municipal office of education and health, held separate meetings with party committee secretaries and with presidents and directors of a number of universities, branch campuses, professional training colleges, and spare-time colleges for workers and listened to their views and suggestions on how to advance higher education.

#### WEN HUI BAO CALLS FOR ECONOMIC REFORM IN SHANGHAI INDUSTRY

OW041445 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] WEN HUI BAO today frontpages an article on the study of work by its correspondent and reporter: "The Urgency of Economic Reform as Reflected by the Current Condition of Shanghai's Light Industry." The article lists a host of facts to show that the current condition of Shanghai's light industry is far from suitable for production development. Thus it is necessary to adopt concrete and effective measures to boldly reform the irrational economic structure and correctly readjust the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.



NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES CAREFUL HARVESTING OF LATE RICE

HK260647 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Nov 79 HK

[Report on NANFANG RIBAO 22 November short commentary: "We Must Take Particular Care in Harvesting and Threshing Late Rice"]

[Excerpts] The article said: The rural areas in our province are now in the busy season of the autumn harvest. How to do well in carefully harvesting and threshing in order to strive to secure all the gains of the bumper harvest is an urgent problem which must be solved in this year's autumn harvest work. There are some 30 million mu of late rice in our province. Suppose we can reduce crop wastage by 10 jin per mu, then the province will reap an extra 300 million jin of rice. This shows that the potential in careful harvesting and threshing is great and we must not take it lightly.

The article said: The main reason we have to arouse the people's attention to careful harvesting and threshing is that the falling of rice grains is especially serious this year. According to our information, after the dry north wind had blown, 20 to 30 catties of rice grains had fallen off on each mu in the coastal areas of Shantou Prefecture.

The leadership at all levels must strengthen leadership, go to the frontline of production seriously implement the responsibility systems for harvesting and adopt various methods to reduce to the minimum the losses caused by grains falling off.

DUAN JUNYI SPEAKS ON PROMOTING HENAN ECONOMY

HK030812 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of leading cadres of provincial organs on 27 November. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee including Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao and Liu Jie attended. Comrade Hu Lijiao presided. Comrade Duan Junyi delivered a report in connection with a number of problems discussed by the provincial CCP committee's Standing Committee while studying Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech. "The report was in four parts: 1) study Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, sum up experiences, and continue to do well in shifting the work focus; 2) launch the discussion on the aim of socialist production, do a good job of readjustment work and promote the national economy; 3) clear away interference from the left and right, continue to implement the policies and develop the situation of stability and unity; and 4) get a good grasp of cultivating, selecting and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, strengthen the building of the leadership groups and carry forward the party's fine traditions."

Comrade Duan Junyi said: "To promote the national economy and speed up the building of the four modernizations represents the greatest politics and the overriding issue. All sectors must conform to this central task and carry out their work around it. All methods which depart from this central task are erroneous. This is the fundamental principle determining right from wrong in all our work. Every comrade must work with every effort and spend every second promoting this great task. To do a good job of readjustment work and promote the national economy, we must seriously launch the discussion on the aims of socialist production. This is an important issue of economic theory and practice. We must seriously study relevant Marxist-Leninist works and works of Chairman Mao and relevant articles in the central press. We must take part in this discussion in the same way as we have promoted the discussion on the criterion of truth and we must combine these two discussions. This is all the more important in departments in charge of the economy.

"The aim of production is a fundamental issue in economic work. To clearly understand this issue in theory and practice is of great importance to spontaneously mastering objective economic laws, summing up experiences in economic work and eliminating the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. If we have a clear picture of the aims of socialist production and look at problems from the viewpoint that production is aimed at satisfying the people's material and cultural needs, we will feel that the task of readjusting the national economy is extremely urgent and that it is absolutely essential to get a thoroughly good grasp of this business. If we fail to clearly consider this issue, we will be unable to act according to objective economic laws, or to make a success of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement. We will also be unable to rapidly solve the problems of looseness, confusion and loss in the national economy."

Duan Junyi said: "Many problems now put forward from various sectors are strongly linked to the lack of a clear idea of the aims of socialist production. For instance, why has the problem of farm implements pulled by tractors not been solved for so long? Why were 30 million jin of tobacco leaves fermented into manure? Why have so many water conservancy projects been built which cannot yet play their full role?" [passage indistinct] All these and similar problems should be solved by discussing the aims of socialist production. "We must do anything which is beneficial for developing socialist production and squares with the aim of socialist production. Certain large factories must pay all the more attention to this."

Comrade Duan Junyi stressed: "To do a good job in readjustment work and in promoting the national economy, we must currently get a good grasp of the following tasks: First, we must sum up experiences in agricultural production and strive for an all-round bumper harvest next year. The current most important thing is to grasp winter wheat tending centered on fighting drought and protecting the sprouts. We must base our work on fighting a great drought, launch a movement to fight drought and irrigate the wheat and do everything possible to insure a sturdy crop. We must correctly understand the spirit of the relevant central documents and carry out ceaseless farmland capital construction." It is necessary to do well in distribution work and insure that the great majority of the peasants increase income.

Secondly, it is necessary to do well in promoting industry, especially the light and textile industries. [passage indistinct]

Third, it is necessary to grasp coal, electric power and transport. "The electric power departments must do everything possible to increase electrical power for agriculture and strengthen the building of the agricultural power supply."

Fourth, it is necessary to study the management system and carry out bold reforms and experiments.

#### HENAN URGES DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

HK290704 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 79 HK

[Station commentator's article: "Strengthen Party Leadership and Vigorously Develop Commune and Brigade Enterprises"--date not given]

[Excerpts] In recent years, Henan's commune and brigade enterprises have achieved relatively fast and healthy development. In the 3-year period from 1975 to 1977, the value of output of commune and brigade enterprises showed an annual increase of (?over 10) percent. The total number of commune and brigade enterprises in Henan, which consist of nearly 100 trades and produce 3,000 different products, increased in 1978 to some (?10,000).

The value of output reached 2.89 billion yuan, amounting to 27 percent of the total income of the county, commune and brigade economies in the rural areas and earning a profit of 180 million yuan, nearly 20 million of which was provided as capital for agriculture. The value of Henan's commune and brigade enterprise output this year shall [words indistinct]. The rapid development of commune and brigade enterprises has played a tremendous role in promoting agricultural production, strengthening the collective economy, improving people's living standards, enlivening the urban and rural markets and changing the features of the countryside.

In the course of development, many advanced units have emerged among Henan's commune and brigade enterprises and many successful experiences have been accumulated. However, many problems still exist. The primary problems are: Some leaders do not adequately understand the significance of developing commune and brigade enterprises and have not attached enough importance to those enterprises; some places have blindly developed some enterprises which can neither secure the necessary supply of raw materials nor insure markets for their products; some enterprises have a confused management, with poor product quality and high prices, and the production, supply and marketing channels of many commune and brigade enterprises are blocked. If these problems are not solved as quickly as possible, they will impede the development of commune and brigade enterprises.

To vigorously develop commune and brigade enterprises, we must penetratingly implement the State Council's draft regulations on some questions concerning the development of commune and brigade enterprises.

We must implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy. We must allow commune and brigade enterprises to advance amid readjustment and to develop amid rectification. We must also uphold the socialist orientation. The enterprises must serve agricultural production, people's living standard, large industries and exports. In developing commune and brigade enterprises, we must pay particular attention to adopting such measures as are suitable to local conditions.

To vigorously develop commune and brigade enterprises, we must mobilize all fronts to do well in fighting a (total) war under the unified leadership of the party. The party committees and governments at all levels must include the development of commune and brigade enterprises in their important daily agendas. They must bring into line the relationships of all aspects and solve in a timely way the problems encountered in the development of commune and brigade enterprises. People's communes and brigades must also set up corresponding organizations and assign a responsible comrade to specially grasp commune and brigade enterprises.

All trades must consciously provide active support to commune and brigade enterprises in terms of materials, capital, technology, production, supply and marketing to allow commune and brigade enterprises to develop as quickly as possible.

#### HUBEI'S CHEN URGES SUPPORT OF COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

HK031353 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 79 HK

[Text] In carrying out inspection work in Shashi Municipality and Jingzhou Prefecture, Chen Pixian and other responsible comrades of the Wuhan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees noted that we must enthusiastically support the development of a collective economy and commune and brigade enterprises.



Comrade Chen Pixian said: The collective economy of Hubei is indeed backward. This year's development which has been [words indistinct] compared with last year has been slow. He noted all state-owned enterprises which have the ability to do so must help urban and rural areas develop one or two collective enterprises. Ties should be established between plants and communes and big enterprises should help small ones. We must help the development of collective enterprises in all aspects. Some plants can assign some of their production tasks to collective ownership enterprises. The government must adopt measures to support the collective enterprises such as the handicraft industries and service and repair trades. In supporting service trades, we must also give more support in developing neighborhood and district shops. We must be bold in breaking conventions. The wages and welfare of the staff and workers of collective enterprises can surpass that of workers of state-owned enterprises.

#### WUHAN PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU PROMOTES SECURITY WORK

##### Cadre, Police Discussions

HK300229 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 79 HK

[Text] By carrying out discussions on the criterion of truth in connection with reality, the cadres and policemen of the Wuhan Municipal Public Security Bureau enhanced their awareness in becoming bold enough to grasp and handle cases according to law, thereby promoting public security and protection work.

First, the cadres and policemen overcame their scared feeling to become bold in controlling and struggling against all criminals. In connection with the actual situation in social order, many comrades said: "When we slacken our control, criminals become reckless and when we are bold in exercising control on and struggling against them, they become frightened and the masses support us." Therefore they are enthusiastically dedicating themselves to dealing blows at criminal activities and straightening out social order. Risking their lives, the cadres and policemen of the public security subbureaus of the Hongshan and Jiangnan Districts have bravely arrested armed rogues who ganged together and engaged in fighting. Their actions were commended by the masses.

Secondly, by carrying out discussions on the criterion of truth, the public security cadres and policemen have enhanced their consciousness in handling cases according to law. A small number of cadres and policemen have also held passive attitudes, thinking that there is no point in handling cases according to law since the law binds them hand and foot. By guiding the cadres and policemen to seriously summarize the lesson of not having handled cases according to law in the past, the party group of the bureau has enabled them to realize that in handling cases, they must respect the objective truth of all cases, base everything on facts and take the law as the criterion. In dealing with a certain case, the police station of the (Dazhi) Road in Jiangnan District took the law as a weapon to struggle against a criminal who finally decided to make a clear breast of his crimes. Since the third quarter, only one violation of the law has occurred in the Wuhan Municipal Public Security Bureau system. The total number of cases cracked is four times more than that of last year's corresponding period.

Thirdly, we must tightly grasp the work of assisting and conducting education for criminals in order to quickly correct them. Young people account for a large proportion of criminals. To put them on the right road and save them by education, the public security organs at all levels in Wuhan, all mass organizations and the parents concerned have closely cooperated with each other to assist and conduct thorough, careful and patient education for them. The police station of the (Hongwei) Road in (Tongshan) District has assisted and conducted education for the some 300 young criminals, 85 percent of whom have already undergone various degrees of reform.



## Trial Rally, Speech

HK301321 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Wuhan Municipal Public Security Bureau and the intermediate people's court jointly held a rally on 27 November to arrest and try 21 criminals including a robber named [Chen Jiaqiao.] The robber and murderer (Liu Hongshun) was sentenced to death and was summarily executed. The gangster (Zhang Zongyuan), who committed larceny and fled, was sentenced to imprisonment for life. (Zhou Ming) and nine other rapists were sentenced to fixed terms of imprisonment. All the cadres and masses who attended the rally or listened to the live broadcast applauded and cheered at the punishment of these criminals.

The (Dongxihu) People's Court sentenced (Liu Hongshun) to death according to the law on 16 October and he was to be summarily executed. (Liu) did not accept the judgement and lodged an appeal. However, the intermediate people's court rejected his appeal and upheld the original decision. (Liu Hongshun) was shot on the morning of 27 November.

Liu Huinong, second secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. "He said: Currently, a very small number of counterrevolutionaries and criminals who are hostile to and try to sabotage socialist construction have incorrectly judged the situation and taken the opportunity to engage in disturbances and sabotage and thus seriously disrupted social order. The masses hate them very much. We cannot consolidate the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations if we do not deal resolute blows at these criminals. Comrade Liu Huinong emphatically pointed out in his speech: Straightening out social order and dealing blows to criminals are matters which concern the personal interests of the masses. In accordance with the unified provincial and municipal plans, the party committees, departments and units at all levels must take immediate action to fully mobilize the masses and seriously straighten out social order in Wuhan Municipality. We must carry out extensive publicity and education in the legal system and especially strengthen education in discipline for young people. In addition, we must commend those activists who are bold in struggling against criminal activities to form a good social atmosphere. We must make greater contributions to rapidly promoting social order in Wuhan Municipality, further consolidating and developing the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness and insuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations."

## WUHAN EDUCATES, REHABILITATES YOUNG WORKERS

OW271324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Central China's steel and metallurgical centre of Wuhan is educating young workers who fell into anti-social conduct during the days of Lin Biao and the gang of four when this Yangtze River city became a hotbed of factional fighting and industry was brought to a virtual standstill.

Some young workers now in their late twenties or early thirties idled away their days in gambling or petty theft. Others became members of street gangs who took delight in beating up people. The fall of the gang of four challenged the older workers to imbue these young people with a sense of pride in being masters of the country. WORKERS' DAILY today reports some initial successes in this work undertaken by the Communist Party, the Youth League and the trade unions.

Patient education work is done, based on a knowledge of the individual, his life and attitudes. Through regular personal contact, efforts are made to win the young worker's interest in his job and social responsibility. Reading rooms and sports facilities have been added, as have vocational study.

One young worker in a river shipping company is an expert in the martial arts. He became head of a gang of street toughs who provoked fighting on many occasions. City residents lived in fear and anxiety. Investigation showed that he had been a good pupil in his primary school. He had once risked his life to snatch a boy off the tracks as a locomotive bore down. Another time he had shown courage in helping put out a fire. Leaders and older workers at the shipping company came to visit him in his home and had many talks with him about how China's modernization drive depended on the young people. Every sign of improvement in behavior, however small, was given recognition. He has in time become an advanced worker and his street pals are changing under his influence.

Now all the 52 young workers (one tenth of the total number of young workers) at the station who lagged behind have shown rapid improvement thanks to patient educational work among them. Three of them, including Xiong Shunjiang, have become Communist Youth League members, six have been promoted to be helmsmen or assistant helmsmen, eight have been elected trade union group leaders and twelve are now advanced workers.

The paper also reports the case of a worker who stole a bike just before his marriage. Infuriated, his fiancée threatened to call off the wedding. However, leaders of his work unit pleaded for the girl's understanding and help. They are now happily married and the young man has turned over a new leaf.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGXI GOLD--The people in Guangxi have seriously implemented the policy on gold extraction and output of gold has increased every month this year. By the end of August, the output quotas of gold in He, Cenxi, Cangwu, Teng, Mengshan, Shaoping, Pingnan and Binyang Counties had been fulfilled 3 months ahead of schedule. Compared with the corresponding period of 1978, extraction of gold throughout the region increased by 82 percent. While striving to run the state gold mines well, the Guangxi regional gold company also gives free rein to the masses to extract gold. In Wuzhou Prefecture, the number of mining points has increased from 31 with 380 miners early this year to 103 mining points with 1,100 miners in August. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Oct 79 HK]

HUBEI PROVINCIAL HARVEST--Wuhan, 2 Dec--Hubei Province, one of China's main agricultural areas, reaped a good harvest this year, with outputs of grain, cotton and oilseed increased by 4, 20 and 16 percent respectively over 1978. Grain and oilseed output was the highest ever. Hubei implemented the party's policies in rural areas and let production brigades make their own crop cultivation arrangements. In places not suited to double rice cropping, farmland hectareage for early rice was reduced and that for summer grain and middle-season rice increased. As a result, a rich harvest of summer grain was gathered in and rice output increased by a half million tons. This year the province added 3,000 pieces of agricultural machinery. It doubled the application of nitrogenous fertilizer and increased the supply of pesticides and weedkillers. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0304 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW]

ZHOU HUI COMMENTS ON NEI MONGGOL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SK011215 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to station sources, in his speech at the recent regional work conference on animal husbandry, Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, stressed that our region should uphold the production principle of taking animal husbandry as the main task and that all trades and professions should readjust their own production and work with animal husbandry as their central task.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: In developing the economy, it is first necessary to examine the natural conditions. Those living on a mountain live off the mountain and those living near the water live off the water. This means that we should act according to the objective economic law. Our region covers a vast area of grassland and abounds in natural resources for developing animal husbandry. The region is also suitable for planting beet, oil-bearing crops, (?buckwheat) and Chinese yam. All of this shows that conditions are favorable for us to combine farming, forestry and animal husbandry and to develop a diversified economy.

The principle of taking animal husbandry as the main task does not mean that we concentrate only on one production task, and seek uniformity in doing everything according to the same pattern. Rather, we seek to apply the principle because it is suitable to our local conditions. Therefore, some localities which engage in grain production as their main task should also take up the task of animal husbandry. It is, of course, natural for the pastoral areas to take up animal husbandry production as their main job. However, they should also develop a diversified economy as an additional undertaking. In short, under no circumstances shall we simplify our production tasks. On the precious land of Nei Monggol, we will be able to make use of the favorable factors to successfully solve the questions of meat and food grains.

Concerning the task for readjusting the national economy in our region within 3 years, Comrade Zhou Hui stated: All trades and professions should readjust their own production to benefit animal husbandry, and through investigations and studies, try to successfully carry out all the work which serves animal husbandry. For instance, efforts should be made to arrange for producing grass cutting and baling machines, fodder crushers and granulated fodder machines, and for producing tools for nomadic grazing. Our industrial and commercial enterprises, either operated by communes or operated by banners, counties, leagues, municipalities or the region, should do their work with animal husbandry as a basic task.

There must be a course for us to take animal husbandry as a main task and thus change the structure of our region's economy. We should follow the course step by step and make realistic efforts to achieve a great change in the economic foundation of the region in about 3 years.

Comrade Zhou Hui continued: It is not a good measure for developing animal husbandry that we seek only increases in the number of livestock. The emphasis should be placed on increasing meat and animal by-products which are suitable to local conditions. We should fatten up lambs and sell them within 1 year. It is better that we fatten up livestock in spring and summer and turn them into commodity in autumn. A livestock raising center which has raised its livestock in a planned manner will not only contribute to production and to increasing herdsmen's income, but will also contribute to increasing the meat supply for urban areas. It is also necessary to sell more livestock as we have achieved great increases in the number of animals this year. Departments concerned should try hard to fulfill this year's task for the purchase of cattle and sheep.



In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui also stressed that efforts should be made to do a good job of protecting animals in the winter-spring period. He said: The number of head of livestock this year is relatively great. Therefore, to protect the animals successfully is a matter of very great importance. Efforts should be made to reduce animal loss to the lowest possible level.

At present, some localities have had snowfall which might lead to adversities. Although we have prepared satisfactorily and have favorable conditions in pastoral areas, we must never slacken our guard. We must work out more measures to combat adversities and protect livestock in a down-to-earth manner. Only in this way will we be able to lay a good foundation for achieving great results in animal husbandry production in 1980.

#### ZHOU HUI ATTENDS NEI MONGGOL FORUM ON NATURAL RESOURCES

SK040934 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reports, the editorial department of NEI MONGGOL RIBAO recently held a forum with a number of experts, professors, engineers and scientific workers who engage in ecology research or work in related fields. Participants at the forum, in line with the actual situation in Nei Monggol, approached the questions of tapping the natural resources in our region and developing agriculture and animal husbandry from an ecological point of view.

The forum consisted of 3 half-day sessions. Present at the forum to listen to the opinions voiced by the participants were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee; Kong Fei, secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; and responsible comrades of the Nei Monggol regional scientific and technical commission and association.

After recalling the dust storms suffered by the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1920's and 1950's respectively because of random land reclamation, (Li Bo), ecological expert and associate professor of the Department of Biology of Nei Monggol University, stated: Nei Monggol is rich in natural resources in its forests, grasslands and deserts. How should we exploit them? Judging from the situation of water resources and vegetation, the greatest potential lies in the transformation of forests and grasslands. We should take this as a strategic target and regard our forests and grasslands as key zones to be transformed. We can create more artificial fodder lands and man-made pastures there.

As for those localities which still have to basically rely on natural grasslands for a fairly long period of time because current conditions do not permit them to carry out transformation, (Li Bo) said that the immediate concern is to adopt measures as quickly as possible to curb the degradation of grasslands and prevent the depletion of the natural resources. He suggested two ways to prevent the degradation of grasslands: 1) strictly control the number of animals grazing in a given area so as to maintain the ecological balance; and 2) increase the output of animal products by improving animal strains.

(Pang Tieqian), associate professor of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Nei Monggol Agricultural and Animal Husbandry College, held that two key measures in this regard should be taken into consideration: 1) a grassland act should be formulated; and 2) a rational herding system should be worked out.



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At the forum, participants called for the attention to science and to making proper use of scientific and technical experts. Comrade Zhou Hui, in his speech, repeatedly expressed that he attended the forum as a student of the experts and the professors. He hoped that this kind of forum would be held constantly so as to exchange experience, broaden views and invigorate thinking. He hoped that leading cadres at all levels would sincerely study the scientific and technical data, take the experts as their teachers, and conscientiously listen to and respect the opinions of the experts and the scientific and technical personnel in order to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

#### NEI MONGGOL FORUM DISCUSSES SOCIALIST PRODUCTION

SKO21141 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xingyuan), the Nei Monggol Economics Society and Economic Research Institute and the editorial departments of NEI MONGGOL RIBAO and of this station jointly sponsored a forum on 30 November to prove in breadth and in depth the basic socialist economic laws and the purpose of socialist production. Comrades engaged in the study of economic theories and doing actual economic work in the autonomous region were invited to the forum. Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP committee, attended and addressed the forum.

Comrade Wang Duo said: The discussion on the purpose of socialist production is of great immediate importance. Basically this discussion is as important as that on the criterion for truth. As long as the purpose of socialist production is made clear, our economic work will have a definite goal, and the general orientation can thus be grasped. If we are unclear about the basic socialist economic laws and the purpose of production and thus lack a unified thinking and understanding in this regard, we cannot carry out the eight-character principle and readjust the national economy with success. We must seriously sum up the experience over the past 30 years and use Marxist economic theory to guide our actual work.

In a speech delivered at the forum, Comrade (Pei Junsheng) of the regional planning commission said: Since the founding of the People's Republic, the economy of our region has developed quickly. The combined value of industrial and agricultural production in 1978 increased 7.1 times compared with the 1949 figure. Despite this rapid increase in production, there still remain many problems concerning the people's actual well-being, and a number of things which should be accomplished have as yet to be done. To cite a few examples: Supply on the market is not sufficient; housing for staff members and workers is in a tense situation; it is hard to have enough schools to accommodate all children; and there are inadequate commercial units to form a complete network. Although there are numerous causes for these problems the chief one is our lack of a clear understanding of the purpose of socialist production. With regard to planning, we have more often than not, on the excuse of production first and livelihood second, paid attention to developing production rather than improving the People's living, put stress on high speed of production rather than an appropriate balance between different varieties of products, attached importance to having more accumulation rather than meeting the consumers' needs, and sought to boost production quantity rather than lowering production costs and improving product quality. As a result, the people's well-being has been adversely affected, and the masses' enthusiasm for production has been dampened. This has caused a serious imbalance between different economic sectors and confusion in management of the economy of our region.

(Zheng Guangzhi), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee and deputy director of the Nei Monggol Economics Society, delivered a summing-up speech. He said: The purpose of socialist production we are discussing is a fundamental issue to be resolved in the four modernizations. This discussion should be carried out in depth and conducted in all areas so as to contribute significantly to the readjustment of the economy and the achievements of the four modernizations.

#### TIANJIN YOUTH FEDERATION MEETS 24-27 NOV

SK301349 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 27 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the 1st session of the 6th committee of the Tianjin Municipal Youth Federation was held at Tianjin Guest House from 24 to 27 November. A total of 168 persons of eight nationalities attended the session. They included members from the four member organizations--the municipal CYL committee, the municipal students federation, the municipal YMCA and YWCA--and specially invited members from various circles. Leading comrades of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and responsible comrades of departments and committees concerned under the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees also attended the session.

Comrade Yan Dakai, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, delivered a speech at the session. In his speech, he reviewed the history of youth movements and analyzed the present situation of youth work. He said: After smashing the gang of four, the main trend of the broad masses of youth in Tianjin is good. However, owing to the serious influence imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four's ultraleft line, there still remain various problems among youth.

In view of the problems among youth, Comrade Yan Dakai pointed out: Young people must devote themselves to the four modernizations and set out with firm confidence and determination. It is not only necessary to face up to difficulties, but also necessary to see the great achievements scored in the past 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic. It is necessary to fully expect that we are bound to win a great new victory through readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy.

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the 5th committee of the municipal youth federation, Comrade (Liu Dengqi), member of the 5th committee of the municipal youth federation, gave a work report at the session entitled: "The Young People Throughout Tianjin Municipality Should Unite as One To Dedicate Their Youth to the Four Modernizations of Our Motherland."

During the session, the committee members exchanged their experiences in making more contributions to the four modernizations and listened to the work report on the united front work made by Comrade (Wang Yiwen), deputy director of the united front work department of the municipal CCP committee. They also put forth their opinions and suggestions on work in various fields in Tianjin and on issues about youth's immediate interests.

The session discussed and adopted the work report of the 5th Standing Committee of the municipal youth federation and elected a chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the 6th committee of the municipal youth federation through repeated deliberations and consultations. (Liu Dengqi) was elected chairman.

## YANG YICHEN DISCUSSES HEVONGJIANG'S ECONOMY

OWO42218 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] This station's reporter reports: In his speech at a provincial report session on the investigation of economic issues held on the afternoon of 1 December, Comrade Yang Yichen emphatically pointed out that the key question in our province's present national economy work is to grasp readjustment, and through such readjustment, to enliven the entire economy in order to achieve an all-round and relatively large bumper harvest in agriculture for the next year; to achieve a relatively large-scale increase in light industry; and to make preliminary adjustments in the economic structure and system, and organizational relations throughout the province.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our province's situations, like that of the entire country, has developed rapidly. Under the correct guidance of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have developed a political situation of stability and unity, scored the second largest bumper agricultural harvest in history in a year of big disasters and maintained a definite speed in the development of industrial production. Markets in our city and rural areas have become more prosperous and lively, and all aspects of work have advanced continuously. If only we understand the situation clearly and do our work well, there certainly will be a new development in our province's national economy work.

In speaking about the readjustment of our province's national economy, Comrade Yang Yichen said: The first year of the 3 years of readjustment will be over quickly. Although we have scored some achievements in our readjustment work, the seriously abnormal imbalance in our province's economy is still very grave.

In speaking about further enlivening the economy, Comrade Yang Yichen said: A large amount of facts have proved that expansion of the right of decision for enterprises is a fundamental method of enlivening enterprises. Leading organizations at all levels should act as promoters in such expansion. In order to enliven the economy, it is imperative to turn the wheels of the economy for all the people and for the collective economy. At present it is especially necessary to turn the wheel of the economy in the sphere of collective ownership and adhere to the principle of integrating the planned adjustment with the market adjustment. This applies not only to industry but also to commerce.

In speaking about strengthening the party's leadership over economic work, Comrade Yang Yichen said: Leadership at all levels must concentrate its major efforts on grasping economic work well. Many problems that need to be solved immediately are totally inseparable from the national economy. The question of economy is now the most important matter in politics and is a political question which overrides everything else.

Attending the session yesterday were Li Jianbai, Wen Minsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Jinzi, (Wang Lumin), Zhang Shijun, Cheng Yuanzhi, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Xingyuan, Xie Yunqing and other leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees. A total of over 3,000 people took part in the session, including members of the provincial economic question investigation group; responsible persons of the various department, offices, commissions, bureaus, institutes and schools of higher learning; and comrades who are attending the provincial industrial work conference, the provincial agricultural mechanization work conference and the meeting of directors of the propaganda departments of prefectures and municipalities.



## GUANGMING RIBAO ON HEILONGJIANG'S FORESTS

OW300734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA)--The diminishing of forested areas in the Xiaohingan Mountains of Heilongjiang Province is causing great concern, the "GUANGMING DAILY" reports today in a letter from its correspondent.

The Xiaohingan Mountains, dubbed the "green sea", now have about 250,782,000 cubic metres of timber while in 1949 the amount was 414,607,000. This is a reduction of 40 per cent. The red pine, a rare conifer, covers 17 per cent of the area as against 49 per cent in 1962.

Forest fires destroyed 653,190 hectares of trees, more than double the newly added forest area. This has greatly affected the ecology in the area. Annual rainfall has dropped from 600 mm to 400 mm. The area last spring had a 58-day drought, the longest in recorded history. As part of the formerly forested areas were used for agriculture, wind and sandstorms have increased. The clear green waters of the Songhua River which flows through the forests are becoming silt-laden.

This is causing great concern to the leadership of Heilongjiang Province who decided last March to take measures to stop excessive logging and focus attention on afforestation in the coming three years. The Chinese forestry law rules that logging can not surpass the rate of the regrowth of trees.

The "GUANGMING DAILY" today also reports a proposal made by forest experts of the Chinese Academy of Sciences who toured the area earlier this year that the timber production target be reduced so as to allow time for regrowth. They also suggested that an industry be developed to make use of the wood wasted when the logs are trimmed and cut. This accounts for almost one third of the area's timber production. Development of such industry would help the area financially during afforestation period.

## JILIN RIBAO ON PURPOSE OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION

SK021204 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] JILIN RIBAO today frontpages a commentator's article entitled "Carry Out a Discussion on the Purpose of Socialist Production." The article says: Presently on the economic front and the theoretical front of our province, a discussion on the purpose of socialist production has begun. To clarify this basic question, in terms of theory and practice, is very important to the development of the national economy and the acceleration of the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

The purpose of socialist production is to satisfy the ever increasing material and cultural needs of the entire society to the maximum extent possible. In other words, it is to continually improve the people's living conditions and raise their living standard. This should have been a question whose answer is very clear. However, it has not been thoroughly clarified for a long time. In particular, the ultraleft line frenziedly pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four confused not only the relationship between revolution and production but also the relationship between production and livelihood. What is the purpose of production--this is a question of basic importance in our socialist economic work.

Once the purpose is clear, other questions can readily be answered. If this question is not solved, production and construction will be carried out blindly and imbalances will appear, and thus the national economy as a whole will be seriously impaired. This is inevitable according to the socialist basic economic law.

To solve the question of the purpose of socialist production is not only a task for higher-level leaders, planning departments or the theoretical front, but also a task for all fronts and all quarters of society and significantly and closely affects everyone. The vast number of cadres and people from top to low levels on all fronts should show interest in and plunge into the discussion. As it is a discussion, we should encourage the free airing of views to enable everyone to voice his opinion. We should let all, not just a few, to have an opportunity to speak out. We should boldly emancipate our minds and persist in seeking truth from facts. In the academic field, we should carry out the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. We should carry out the discussion on the purpose of socialist production as extensively and deeply as we have done in the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Through this discussion we should not only clearly understand what the purpose of socialist production is but also do the national economic work in line with the needs of the purpose of socialist production. We should achieve unification in thinking, policies, plans, commands and actions, try all means possible to promote the economy of our province and win a complete victory in the first battle in the new Long March.

#### REN ZHONGYI URGES LIAONING YOUTH TO WORK FOR MODERNIZATION

OW050958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0948 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Shenyang, December 5 (XINHUA)--China's younger generation should be helped to acquire a wide range of knowledge and ability to work for modernization, said Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee at a recent meeting of the Liaoning Youth Federation and Student Union.

The four modernizations had top priority in China and youth work should be centered on this. Young people, he said, should exercise their democratic rights properly and be law-abiding and disciplined, he went on. "We should enrich the studies and life of young people and draw them into beneficial activities", the party secretary said. "Apart from classroom study for students, there should be various extra-curricular and spare-time activities. Young working people should be encouraged to do shock work to increase production." He also called upon young people to volunteer to plant trees to beautify the environment.

Young people, he said, were energetic and had a strong desire for knowledge. They lacked experience in politics and had gone through an extraordinary ordeal during the time of Lin Biao and the gang of four and many had lost the chance of regular schooling. Some young people were uncertain about their world outlook, ambition and interests. Some placed personal interests above the interests of the people as a whole and those of the state.

Ren Zhongyi called upon youth workers to patiently help young people cultivate high aspirations and work with enthusiasm for China's modernization. Young people should not be misled by those who oppose the Communist Party and socialism under the guise of "democracy".

## REN ZHONGYI CALLS FOR GOOD ECONOMIC WORK

SK020748 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK

[Summary] On 27 and 28 November the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee sponsored two report meetings on economic affairs at the Zhonghua Theater and the people's theater in Shenyang Municipality. Two noted economists--Xue Muqiao, adviser to the State Planning Commission and director of the commission's Economic Research Institute, and (Ma Hong), vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and director of the Industrial Economic Research Institute--were invited to speak on China's economic questions at the meetings.

"The report meetings were presided over respectively by Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Zhang Xincun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee." Over 4,000 people attended the meetings, including leading comrades from the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, provincial departments concerned, institutions of higher learning and various enterprises in the province.

"In their speeches both Comrades Xue Muqiao and (Ma Hong) stressed the vital significance of conducting discussions on the purpose of socialist production. They pointed out that these discussions, if carried out successfully, would have a far-reaching bearing on the readjustment of our national economy and on the acceleration of the four modernizations."

Comrade Xue Muqiao said: According to Marxism, the final purpose of the revolution is to develop production, while the final purpose of production is to improve the people's living standards. However, at certain times during the past 30 years, arbitrary orders were issued with undue emphasis on high goals. As a result, normal production was disrupted, and the people's living standards were lowered instead of improved. What was done during the 3-year Great Leap Forward period was an example. This year the party Central Committee put forward the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. This is entirely correct.

"After analyzing the present economic structure in our country, Comrade (Ma Hong) said: Whether the economic structure is rational or not has much to do with the speed of economic growth and the well-being of the people. To expedite the program of the four modernizations, build China into a powerful socialist country and make our people better off as soon as possible, we must change the present irrational economic structure and replace it by one which is rational and suited to the conditions in our country."

"At one of the meetings, Comrade Ren Zhongyi urged cadres and economic workers in the province to conscientiously study the documents of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. He called on them to earnestly study and discuss the basic socialist economic laws, do well in conducting economic investigations, clearly understand the purpose of production and make a success of economic readjustment as well as other work in the province."

## LI DESHENG ADDRESSES SHENYANG PLA TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

SK010809 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to station sources, in the middle of November the Shenyang PLA units held a telephone conference of leading cadres and organs at and above the division level. On behalf of the CCP committee of the Shenyang PLA units, Commander Li Desheng gave a speech at the conference on how to further emancipate thinking and how to make up for the lessons missed in the discussion on the criterion of truth.



He said: At present, we must keep in close touch with the realities in ideology and work of the PLA units and insure that the study of lessons missed in the discussion on criterion of truth has been correctly carried out. What issues should we stress and solve in conducting further study of the lessons missed in the discussions on criterion of truth and where should we concentrate on? Generally speaking, we must continue to study the National Day speech by Comrade Ye Jianying and continue to unify our thinking and emancipate our minds in terms of line, principles and policies. We must keep in close touch with the realities in ideology and work of the PLA units and clarify and solve some practical issues which have not been solved because of our failure in emancipating minds by taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. In judging the achievements made by units and comrades, the main thing we have to pay attention to is to see whether they can resolutely carry out the line, principles and policies of the party and whether they can answer and solve practical problems in their work. He hoped that all units would concentrate their efforts on carrying out make-up lessons when discussing the criterion of truth, and that they would score achievements and gain experience by their own efforts.

Commander Li Desheng stressed at the conference that although we have a lot of work to do at the end of the year, we must continue to deeply study the National Day speech by Comrade Ye Lianying, universally and deeply carry out discussions and study on the criterion of youth, strengthen education in the ideological line of dialectical materialism, further emancipate our thinking and straighten out the ideological line and lay solid ideological foundation for implementing the political and organizational lines set forth at the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Harbin, 24 Nov--Since early 1979, Heilongjiang Province has arranged jobs for 610,000 young people looking for work, 2.7 times more than in 1978. The province has tried to find job openings for young people through such channels as expanding the production capacity of the handicraft industry and neighborhood factories, encouraging government organs and enterprises to establish collectively run enterprises, organizing service trades in various forms, vigorously developing drinking-eating establishments and repair trade, providing job training to young people, and allowing young people to take part in productive labor individually. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW]

LIAONING AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONS--In an effort to strengthen leadership over agricultural work, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee decided to set up a provincial agriculture commission as an organization of the provincial party and government to direct the provincial agricultural production and rural construction. The provincial CCP committee also decided that agriculture commissions at municipal and prefectural levels should also be established. The main tasks of agriculture commissions are to work out long-term plans for agricultural modernization, to work out annual plans for agricultural production, to make overall arrangements for agricultural funds and materials, to direct agricultural production, and to study principles and policies for agricultural development. The provincial CCP committee decided to have agriculture commissions responsible for handling agricultural funds and materials beginning next year. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Manaoarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 SK]

## HSIN WAN PAO ON 'U.S. PSYCHOLOGY' IN IRANIAN CRISIS

HK041436 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 4 Dec 79 p 3 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "The Iranian Incident and U.S. Psychology"]

[Text] The Junior Kennedy

United States Senator Edward Kennedy has publicly given a talk, proposing that Shah Pahlavi be asked to leave the United States. He also attacked and described the former Pahlavi regime as a violent one.

The junior Kennedy is striving to win the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. All his political views relate to his campaign for the presidency. Therefore, he will not and cannot make irresponsible remarks. Does this mean that he believes that the American people are impatient with the current situation and with Pahlavi and that making his position known may ingratiate himself with the electorate?

## Avoid Inviting Troubles

(?Benito Urtiz), a member of the San Antonio, Texas city council, has expressed great dissatisfaction at the sending of Pahlavi to San Antonio, saying: "Why come to San Antonio? Why choose us?"

It is said that San Antonio is a small place where there are no or very few followers of Islam, that the air base there is heavily guarded and that troubles are not likely to occur there. This seems to reflect the current psychology of some Americans: We will mind our own business and avoid inviting troubles. This is a state of mind which has gradually developed since the disastrous defeat in the Vietnam war. This state of mind is quite different from the U.S. psychology that existed from the postwar period till the late 1960's.

In his report filed in Washington, Martin of Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES said: "It is one of President Carter's proudest claims that, in nearly 3 years of his presidency, no American life has been lost in combat overseas. In his view, this is testimony to the fact that he, perhaps more than anyone else in the country, had learned the lesson of Vietnam." Martin reviewed the U.S. reactions to the Iranian incident over the past month and discussed the relationship between Carter's patience and this state of mind.

If that is the case, it is the same U.S. psychology that Carter and the junior Kennedy understand and use as a basis. The only difference between them is that Carter is on the stage and must bear responsibility for every action he takes. Carter has a heavy load on his mind and a large number of his nerve cells die everyday; Kennedy is not on the stage. Therefore, he can speak without restraint and make full use of things that have happened to his benefit.

It seems that the Soviet Union is also making full use of the embarrassing situation the United States is in due to the Iranian incident. The Soviet Union has played this double-faced tactic: On the one hand, it has said at the Security Council that diplomatic immunity should be respected and that it disapproves of Iran's holding of hostages; on the other hand, the Soviet TASS Agency has incited opposition to the United States, saying that the United States should bear responsibility for the Iranian incident.

People look with favor on the cautious attitude of the United States toward the Iranian incident and disapprove of using force rashly. However, if the cowardly U.S. psychology of being afraid of getting into trouble exerts influence in the global struggle against Soviet expansion and infiltration, its negative effects will be quite clear.

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